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SEED CORN.

There is yet, amongst farmers, a very great slackness in selecting field seeds. This is inexcusable, because there is ample time on rainy, or stormy, wintry days, when this matter could be attended to, if there was a disposition. Of course every farm, whose owner has been in possession for any length of time, has a barn, either large or small, log, frame or stone—somehow, we cannot think of a farm without a barn, no more than we can think of a house without a door or a window. This is the place, then, to clean up your seed grain. Improve the first chance. Instead of sitting by the stove and in the way of your good wife, or tilting back in a chair against the wall; go out, rig up your fanning mill and clean your seed, and remember that, as a general rule in nature, "like produces like." At any rate, if you sow or plant the best seed, you have done your duty in this direction.

But, we intended, just now, to write about seed corn. A very few thorough farmers, who have found through long years of experience that it pays, are in the habit of selecting their seed ears in the field, before the corn is fit to husk and as soon as the corn is well glazed. It is admitted that this corn will shrink on the cob; but, if well braided by the husk and hung up in a dry, airy place (never over a bin of small grain, which seems to kill the germ)—it is very sure to grow; a very important point, as every farmer knows. This, then, is the best way to select seed corn.

If want of time is pleaded, and if a great deal of seed is needed, we recommend the following method: When husking your corn, if a fine, large ear, well filled at the tip and butt, the seeds in the rows being closely packed together, falls into your hands, leave a few husks on the ear and throw it into the forward part of your wagon. When, in cribbing the corn, you come across these ears, secure them. The first selection being made in the hurry of labor, may not be approved by close inspection; so try to save at least double what you think you will need—nay, save more than that, because of accident, or the wants of a new-comer or neighbor, who will be willing to pay a double price for seed warranted to grow. It must, of course,

be kept away from rats and mice; they are very fond of this kind of corn, because of the thinness of the rind.

There is a difference in the seed saved by the two methods described, it is this: Seed corn, saved when just glazed—as at first written—will germinate quicker; and, after having thrown out the roots and sprout, will entirely disappear—its whole strength being absorbed, if you please, by sending out the young plant. The other seed will do equally well as far as the plant is concerned, but there will still be a kernel of corn for crows, mice, moles and squirrels, to feed upon; and, by their depredations, the young and tender plant is frequently destroyed. Now take your choice as to methods of saving seed corn. No good farmer will risk a crop of corn for seed, selected from the crib. It may prove sound and good sometimes, but it more frequently fails. Good seed will frequently grow under adverse circumstances; but poor seed will surely bring the farmer to grief. No good farmer will ever say: "O, I guess this will do!"

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]
Preparing Land for Grass.

It is the common opinion that land seeded to grass need not be plowed deep. This is an error. We have seen the best grass, and the best results from year to year—with more permanency—where the ground was, in the first place, ditched (underdrained) and afterwards mellowed on the top; slightly plowed and harrowed, and then turned down. This, to get mellow soil below, and as far down as possible, so as to prepare the land for the drouth, and the heavy and long rains. Ditching will favor this from the ditch upward; and the thoroughly mellow soil at the top, and down to the extent of the plow, will retain the moisture—and, a soil deeply-mellowed and sufficiently moist, will invite the roots of the grasses downward, as well as favor them on the surface, thus giving greater spread and consequent growth, and will form a thicker and more lasting sod—a sod that will increase the fertility of the soil over the old, shallow covering.

This stirring the soil and making it thoroughly mellow, is all the more necessary on account of not being able to work the land when in sod. Let us, then, on no account be afraid to turn

down the mellow ground for grass. This, also, for grain; less for the hoed crops; though all will flourish in a deep soil.

As to the time of sowing, it is best too late, rather than too early, for the following reasons: A drouth is apt to take early sowing, necessitating re-sowing, and sometimes sowing for the third time—the last sowing affording a catch and a crop the year following. Late sowing, in Oct. (and even Nov.) has not only a chance for more moisture, but the heat will not scorch it, as is the case sometimes in September, when the hottest days are apt to occur. Grass is a cool-climate plant—will not stand the heat as well as the cold. This drying, withering effect of a drouth, is the great enemy of grass. What we want first, is, to get a stand, a catch. This cannot be done in mid summer, or rarely, especially in August or September; hence, fall or spring must be resorted to—and these have just the conditions: coolness and moisture. The fall gives the best start.

This, where the grass seed is sown alone.—In the East it is considered most advantageous to sow grain with the grass and realize a crop the year following, with a good stand of herbage for feed the latter part of the season. But, all—in the East and the West—is depending upon the condition of the soil. It is of no use thinking to realize a crop on poor land, or land badly put in. On excellent soil, well drained and rich, and finely reduced and mellowed down to the sub-soil—a live, warm, deep soil—this will seldom, or never, fail to catch and grow a large crop: it will stand pretty much all the conditions—early or late sowing; drouth or excess of moisture—and it will grow a good crop the same year, sown in the spring early.

Where the soil is not in a proper condition, and it is a "necessity" in the farm work to seed down, harrow in a little fine, well-rotted manure; or, sow ashes—sow from five to fifty bushels to the acre; this alone, or in connection with the manure. We need not say it is necessary to have the top soil very fine—the finer (mellower) the better, as this—without stirring—has a tendency to retain moisture, and it hugs closer the plant—the little roots are better protected.

Better not sow at all, than to put poor land in bad order, or even in good (mellow) order, without manure. We must have our land in condition or we will not succeed. F. G.

American Industry.

At the annual fair of the New England Agricultural Society, held at Portland, Maine, last week, Dr. Loring delivered an address in which we find some interesting facts and figures pertaining to the marvelous advance which the nation has made in wealth and population. We quote:

"A colonial dependency less than a century ago, it has risen to the rank of an independent nation; has increased in population from 5,500,000 to 40,000,000; has fought successfully three foreign wars and one civil war; has raised the value of real estate of the Union from \$50,000,000 to nearly \$10,000,000,000; is producing 115,000,000 lbs of wool, 1,332,000,000 bushels of grain—being of corn, 768,320,000 bushels; of wheat, 218,870,000 bushels; of rye, 23,490,000 bushels; of oats, 275,098,000 bushels; of barley, 235,727,000 bushels; of buckwheat, 21,350,000 bushels; besides 67,783,000 bushels of potatoes, 323,724,000 pounds of tobacco and 2,300,000 bales of cotton. The increase in the value of agricultural lands since 1860 has been, in the New England States from 17 to 20 per cent., and in the most prosperous Western States from 170 to 175 per cent. The growth of manufactures has been not

less remarkable and interesting. In 1860 California produced manufactured articles to the amount of \$68,253,228; Connecticut, \$83,000,000; Delaware, \$10,000,000; Illinois, in 1865, \$63,356,013; Indiana, in 1860, \$43,250,000; Maine, \$6,235,623; Massachusetts, in 1865, \$249,260,700; Missouri, in 1860, \$41,783,651; New Hampshire, \$37,586,453; Wisconsin, in 1867, \$27,840,467; and the aggregate of the Union was \$1,150,000,000. Of the means of communication and transportation it is sufficient to say that nearly \$2,000,000,000 are invested in railroads, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific, and in the populous States intersecting every county, and in some counties almost every town."—[Missouri Democrat.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]
ODDS AND ENDS—No. 15.

Seeding Wheat.—A private correspondent, who is a reader of the *Rural World*, has requested me to give my views in the *Rural* on the "Management of Wheat." I have been hesitating about complying with this request. Phrenologists tell me that the organ of self-esteem is not well developed on my cranium; and I more than half suspect they are about right. But, seeing that your "Farmers' Club" has been elucidating the first great important step towards a wheat crop, I feel that my task is more than half accomplished—though I cannot agree with my friend Votaw, in regard to sowing wheat late, for producing seed. My experience teaches me just the opposite. Late seeding will produce smut I do know; and, while shrunken wheat will grow, I do not think it the best. I would sow it if I could get no other, but not if I could help it; and, to avoid having it, I would always sow an early ripening wheat. I agree with Dr. Henderson, as to the kind of wheat (of course) and the time of seeding, only that I would extend the time to the 10th of Oct. I would not recommend quite so much seed per acre as the Doctor. I would say from three pecks to a bushel, instead of from a bushel to one and one fourth bushels. I cannot agree fully with him as to his manner of seeding, for I think the drill is far the best where it can be used. I do not use one myself, because my land is mostly too steep and new—full of stumps. I sow broad-cast, by hand—do it myself all the time; never trust any hand to do it. I can gauge it just as I want it, but there are few can do that; and that is one reason why I would prefer a drill. The drill can be gauged exactly as you want it, and then any good hand can work it. But, the great reason in favor of the drill is, that it puts the seed in uniformly and at a uniform depth, and leaves it in a nice little trench, with a small ridge of soil on each side to melt down by the action of the frosts, feeding the roots of the wheat just at the time it most needs it; the wheat has room to tiller uniformly sideways, to fill up the spaces between the little rows made by the drill. Another reason why I like the drill is, that you cannot use it unless you have your ground in good order.

I agree with Col. Colman, in regard to pure and perfectly-developed seed. I always screen out all the small grains that I can get out of my wheat before I sow it, because I believe a large, well-developed seed will produce a correspondingly well-developed plant. I regard this as good common sense, as well as sound philosophy. Soaking the seed in salt water and drying with lime or plaster, I regard as a most excellent plan and a preventive of smut; though

I seldom do it for want of time. I believe it will pay every time—would always do it if I had reason to suspect, or feared smut.

My friend Votaw is a stickler for thorough preparation: so am I. My mode this year is as follows: For want of other suitable land, I found it necessary, with one field, that one wheat crop should succeed another—which I would always like to avoid. I broke the ground as early in August as I could get at it—would liked to have done it in July. Before I got it done it got very dry and hard, and broke up in great clods as large as a man could lift; but I stuck to it until I got it done. On the 13th of Sept. we had a good rain. I started the harrow and harrowed it down as well as I could, and then the plows, at right-angles to the first plowing, and to-day (20th Sept.) shall finish "flushing up" as we used to call it in the Old Dominion. Now, I shall let that rest, and go and seed my corn ground—sowing broad-cast and plowing in with double-shovel plows, hoping that in the meantime we may have another good rain before we get back to my fallow, when I shall harrow again, sow the seed, and plow in with double-shovel plows, and so leave it, trusting to a kind Providence for a fruitful harvest. About the 15th of next June I expect my wheat to be ready for the sickle. I cannot use the reaper, however, for the same reason that I cannot use the drill, must therefore use the old-fashioned scythe and cradle. As soon as wheat will do to cut, there should be no time lost until it is done. I like to cut it just before it is fully ripe—in the dough state. The wheat is in every respect—even for seed—just as good, if not better, cut at that stage, as later; it will be just as heavy, and make whiter flour, because the bran is tougher and will not cut up as much in grinding, always provided it is not left exposed too long in the field. It should be stacked or housed as soon as possible after being cut, and in about six weeks or two months (depending somewhat upon the state of the weather) it will have gone through the sweat (a natural and necessary operation), which greatly improves the clearness and brightness of its color; then thresh it with a good machine, properly adjusted, and properly fed, so that it may not be cut to pieces—threshers are not made to grind the wheat—then run it through a good fan with screens to take out the small grains, when your wheat is ready for seeding again and for market at from ten to twenty-five cents advance over your slovenly neighbor's; or, if you choose to take a little more trouble, and a little expense of advertising in the *Rural World*, you may sell it for seed at from fifty to seventy-five per cent. more than you can get on 'Change, for there are always plenty of sloven farmers that never have any pure seed of any kind, however often they buy new. They will grow chess, cockle, smut, &c.; or raise two or more kinds in the same field, and mix it all together in threshing; or, allow some itinerating thresher to mix some of his neighbor's foul wheat with his. TRY.

September 20th, 1869.

FROM PETTIS CO., MO.—Eds. *Rural World*: This place (Ionia City) is 16 miles south of Sedalia, and half a mile from the Benton County line. This is a beautiful country—mostly prairie—timber enough to do very well. This is a good farming country. Immigration is heavy to this part. There has been a vast amount of prairie broke this season in the southern part of Pettis county. We invite immigration.

Wheat was moderately good, taking the county over. Corn will make two-thirds of a crop. Oats, the best crop ever known. Hay plenty in some parts of the county. The price of land in Southern Pettis, as follows: Unimproved, \$5 to \$15 per acre; improved farms, \$20 to \$30 per acre. DeW. C. H.

September 19th, 1869.

SMUT IN WHEAT.

Treating wheat to a solution of Blue Stone, or soaking it in brine, has been discussed in the "Farmers' Club." The following, which we clip from an exchange, is in point and corroborative:

I have this 7th day of September, received a letter from Mr. Horace M. Needham, dated Perry, Wyoming county, N. Y., giving his method of preparing seed-wheat, with a view of preventing smut. After saying that he has raised wheat for forty-one years in St. Lawrence county, and was troubled for the first five years with smut, and until he adopted the method of treating his seed wheat, as detailed by him in his letter—since which he says he has had no smut in wheat—he gives his process as follows: "I take my wheat and put it on my barn floor and wet it thoroughly with water, and let it lay until the grains become somewhat soft. Then I put on lime, some two quarts or so to the bushel, and apply water until it is thoroughly wet, and let it lay some twelve hours, and wet it again, and stir it up again. The object of liming is to have the wheat thoroughly affected with the lime. No matter if it lays a week or more, it will not spoil. I have known wheat killed with brine, but not with lime. When I have limed my wheat I have never had any smut."

Mr. Needham's method is so minutely described that I have thought it worthy of being put in print. Whether he is correct in his opinion that lime has saved his wheat from smut, others can judge as well as myself. Had I never investigated this subject of smut in wheat, and found every theory of the cause and the remedy overturned by stubborn facts, I should have supposed Mr. N. gave sufficient proof to fully sustain his opinion.

I find more and more cause of regret that so little is really known as to the best method of protecting our wheat crops from smut. Mr. Needham's remedy, if it should prove to be reliable, has some important advantages, particularly if as safe against destruction of the vitality of the seed as he supposes.

Some experiments that have been made with steeps convince me that the caution I gave in my article published in *The Weekly Tribune* of August 31, against killing the seed by too powerful steeps, or continuing it too long in the steeps, should be regarded. Though the writers I have consulted recommend the use of brine strong enough to bear up an egg, and the continuing the seed in such a solution for many hours, and say nothing as to the danger of destroying its germinating power, I am of opinion that a thorough wetting of the seed grain with such a brine is safer than to keep the seed in it for several hours. I have not had time to fully carry out my experiments, but so far as they have progressed they lead me to the conclusion just expressed. It is true that I have had every grain grow that had been in brine for 24 hours; and it is also true that I have destroyed the vitality of a large percentage of seed by keeping it for 24 hours in a saturated solution of salt. This saturated brine was much stronger than brine that will float an egg—and the experiment does not prove that in the weaker brine any seed would have been killed—but it suggests caution in the use of brine on seed.

I regret that from the time I found that smut was so general in wheat this season, I have not been able to complete full experiments on steeps for seed in time to be more useful this fall. I would not have sent my first article on smut, or this supplementary one, until I had carried my experiments through, but for the fact that the season for sowing wheat is upon us, thus forcing me to give the little information I had gained now.

GEO. GEDDES.

Fairmount, N. Y., Sept. 7th, 1869.

Hog Law Wanted.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: As it appears fashionable to send you bugs, especially when we come across something new to us, I will follow suit, and inclose a couple which were making an attempt to vegetate. I plowed them up about ten days ago, while breaking my wheat stubble. I have found quite a number of the common grub worms, with sometimes sprouts over one inch long growing from their mouth. I selected one to send you, but lost it before I had time to attend to it.

Busy times with us farmers in the western part of Henry Co., nearly all of us making new farms, and you may be sure it taxes the Yank blood to the utmost. I started a 200 acre farm one year ago last April; have it all under good worm fence; rails hauled three miles—but, what does all this avail me? The hazel splitters are coming in on me by the dozen. I just now run a lot from my wheat stack, and would have said something bad to them, but recollected some of the prayers of my old mother just in time to cool my angry passions; and I then resolved to write to the *Rural World* and ask them when that long and greatly-desired hog law is to be passed. My eye just passing over the *Rural World* of July 31st, I discover that it is possible that the Alligators may be controlled in about two years. A long time to wait brethren—a long time!

A cowardly legislature is to be deplored; but we will remember the command to us in regard to the unjust Judge—We will follow them up and make ourselves so noisy, that they will give us justice for our very importunity. W. H. C. Henry Co., Mo., Aug. 3d.

Black-Tongue in Pulaski Co., Mo.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: You will do the people of this vicinity a favor, if, through your next issue, you will furnish us with a reliable cure for the "Sore, or Black-tongue," which is now very prevalent here.

A. P.

Our veterinary correspondent replies as follows:

It is hard to tell what disease they call, in Pulaski county, "Sore, or Black-tongue." May be that it is Anthrax (*Typhus carbuncularis*), therefore, I will try to give, in the following, the main symptoms and the treatment of the same as short as possible. Of course I can give advice with certainty only when I have myself seen and examined the cases in question, or when I am furnished with a complete description, so as to enable me to make a proper diagnosis.

Typhus carbuncularis.—Without remarkable fore-runners, blisters appear, either on the dorsal part and the root of the tongue, or on the mucous membrane of the roof of the mouth, of the inside of the lips and the cheeks, and on the ligament of the tongue also. These blisters or pustules are, in the beginning, of a whitish color, but soon turn red, blue and black, and contain a similar colored ichorous matter. Their size is different, varying from that of a bean to that of a hen's egg; they are the larger the fewer they are in number. Fever, at first of an inflammatory, but soon changing to a typhus character, appears after the eruption of the pustules. Within twelve or twenty-four hours the pustules spread and become gangrenous, so that frequently large pieces of the tongue or the mucous membrane are destroyed and fall out. The animals die, generally, within twenty-four or thirty-six hours. The post mortem examination offers all the features of Anthrax, besides the changes in the mouth and gangrenous spots in the gullet, the stomach and the guts.

This disease appears most always epizootical, especially in neat cattle, and is just as contagious and dangerous as any other form of Anthrax. The treatment requires the early destruction of the pustules; therefore, where this disease appears in a herd of cattle, it is necessary to examine twice a day the mouth of every head, because only in the beginning of the disease the life of the animal can be saved.

As soon as a pustule or blister appears, it must be opened and emptied (best with a tin spoon), and perfectly destroyed, either by diluted sulphuric acid, carbolic acid, or something similar, or by means of a red-hot iron. Great care must be taken that nothing of the virus, contained in the pustule, is swallowed by the sick animal; the operator also has to avoid any contamination of his hands, his face, etc., with the same, for this matter contains the contagion in the highest degree, and is just as dangerous to man as to beast. The medical treatment must be the same as that of any other Anthrax; especially, diluted sulphuric and muriatic acids are to be recommended, and the most exact cleanliness and the frequent offering of good water, either pure or a little soured, for drink—is by no means to be neglected. The best and cheapest disinfectant is, the chloride of lime.

Dr. H. J. DETMERS, V. S.

Large and Fine Hogs at St. Louis.

Those of our readers who were present at the St. Louis Fair last year will remember the very superior display of hogs induced to be brought here by the very liberal private premiums offered by the St. Louis packers. So well were these gentlemen pleased with the show they were instrumental in calling out, that they declared they would do still better this year.—They now offer \$1,400. *The Turf, Field and Farm*, says:

"We would call particular attention to the magnificent premiums offered by the liberal pork packers and provision dealers of St. Louis for hogs, in addition to the regular premiums offered by the Association. No such premiums were ever given before in the United States.—For instance, for the best boar and sow with five pigs of the same breed, not exceeding six months old, the first premium is \$700; the second premium for same, \$250. Then, for best boar, \$150; best ten pigs, under six months old, \$200; best fatted and largest hog, \$100."

The Dairy.

THE JERSEY COWS.

[Concluded.]

Among the most noted herds with us, we may mention those of Mr. Motley, Mr. Adams, Mr. Frost, Mr. Wellington, Messrs. Converse & Flagler, Mr. Goodman, Mr. Mackie, of Massachusetts; of Mr. Waring and Mr. Brown, of Rhode Island; of Mr. Beach, and Mr. Robbins, and Mr. Billings, of Connecticut; and Mr. Fuller has just sent one of Mr. Swain's dark stock to Vermont to help the butter-makers there. In New York we have Mr. Dinsmore, Mr. Swain, Mr. Hand, Mr. Cameron, Mr. George, Mr. Wing, Mr. Haven and others; in New Jersey, the Howes, Mr. Stockton, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Hoag; in Pennsylvania, the Sharplesses, Mr. Kuhn, Dr. Twaddell; in Maryland, Mr. Glenn, the McHenrys, Mr. Ridgeley; Mr. Anderson in Ohio, and various others in different parts.

The question now may well enough be asked and answered: Why do we pay great prices, and take great pains to import and to breed these small cows of the island of Jersey? Is it because of their beauty? Is it a mere whim and fashion

that is soon to pass away? The reply to this last is, that the whim or fashion has lasted in England now for some sixty or more years, and has been growing here for at least thirty.

As to the first question, Mr. Morton, of Farmington, one of the earliest and most distinguished breeders of this stock, says: "Seventeen years' experience convinced me unqualifiedly of their superiority to all others as butter makers."

Judge George, of Orange county, says: "I have tried Durhams, Ayrshires and Devons, and I think the Alderneys (Jerseys) decidedly more profitable for butter."

Mr. Goodman, of Berkshire, has made a pound of butter from five quarts of milk. We come, then, to the great yield from the great cows.—The largest yield of milk from Mr. Sharpless' cow "Duchess," was twenty-one quarts per day, and thirteen pounds of butter per week, upon grass alone; Mr. Motley, near Boston, has a cow of this breed, which gave in one year 511 pounds of butter.

This is his own account:

She was put to bull September 10, 1853, and calved June 12, 1854; commenced saving her milk May 10, stopped April 25, being fifty weeks, giving 511 pounds 2 ounces; average 10 pounds 3 ounces per week. Her feed was fair pasturage until August, then a feed morning and night with green corn fodder—as long as it lasted. Took her up for winter November 14th; her feed in winter as much hay as she would eat, three quarts of cob-meal per day, and an occasional feed, every other day, perhaps, one-half bushel roots.

Messrs. Converse & Flagler's account of their two cows, "Lady Milton" and "Creampot," is, perhaps unprecedented. It is as follows, for June, July and August, of 1868:

"Lady Milton:" product milk, 1,595.75 quarts; product butter, 249.18 pounds. "Creampot:" product milk, 1,533 quarts; product butter, 239.42 lbs.

This last included but twenty-four days of June. This shows a product of a pound of butter from about six and a half quarts of milk, while ordinary milk will not give more than about one-half that amount. It is safer to expect that one pound of butter can be made from ten quarts of milk. Just how these cows have been fed has not been stated, but it is fair to conclude that they have had just as much food as they could eat, and of the best. We are, therefore, left in doubt as to the actual profits of these great yields, and we are not to be led to expect that all Jersey cows do this or can be made to do it. But it is valuable as showing what some may do.—The inquiries I have made lead to the belief that the Jersey cow kept in the ordinary way will give from 160 to 200 pounds of butter per year; that she yields it on little food, and that the butter is more easily made than from ordinary milk. It is a fact also that the butter is of higher color and flavor; and besides, it sells at from seventy-five cents to one dollar per pound, because of these extra qualities. There is a difference of opinion as to the cost of keeping the Jersey cow, and the general opinion is that it is less than for ordinary and larger cows. Practically, however, the same amount of food is given to them as to other cows; so some farmers say. But, as it is estimated that it takes one fifty-fifth of the cow's weight of hay to support her, it is clear that a cow weighing six hundred pounds will cost less to keep merely, than one whose weight is a thousand pounds. Above supplying the necessary waste of the system, whatever the cow eats goes into fat, or growth, or milk. It is not desirable that it should go into fat, but rather into milk. Nor is it important that it should go into growth unless for purposes of beef. We come then to milk. It is found that some milk is rich in butter, other in cheese.—The Jersey is richest of all in butter, the Ayrshire in cheese. Therefore these two may be chosen as best for their respective qualities, while the union of the two has been found to produce the very best cow for general use yet known, the Model Cow.

What are some of the other good qualities of the Jersey cow?

Our correspondent writes:

The peculiarity of the Jersey cow is the long time she continues to give milk. We try to put the cow dry six weeks, but sometimes we cannot succeed, and have had to milk down to the day of calving. I had one cow that was not dry in three years. The richness of the milk, and the long time the cow continues to give it, in my mind, more than compensates for the larger quantity cows of other breeds give.

The best milkers of the Jerseys may be those who give from fifteen to twenty quarts per day, but there are few such; then come those who give, through the summer, from ten to fifteen quarts, below these are some who give very rich milk, and of the small quantity yield much butter. On the island of Jersey those who reach fifteen quarts per day are rare, most giving from seven to twelve. But there the cow is tethered, has not so free range as with us, or so rich pastures. It is asserted that for these reasons the Jersey cow does and will improve in size with us; but it may be at the cost of her richness. If the cow is shaped and modelled by the influences of climate and food, we may believe that, in the long progress of the ages, distinct varieties may run together, even if they are not bred in and in. The tendencies, however, at this moment, seem the other way, and indicate that great care and attention to peculiarities not only perpetuates, but intensifies them. And this seems to fly in the face of the theory, that climate and natural influences do make or unmake these various breeds. The production of Short-horn cattle, Bakewell sheep, etc., seems to prove that varieties are the result of breeding rather than climate.

Another marked peculiarity of the Jerseys is the precocity of the heifers, which have been known to produce young at the early age of thirteen months from the day they were born; and it is common for them to drop their first calves before they come to the age of two years. This fact must have to do with the size which the heifer reaches; for it is clear that when a part of the food eaten goes to nourish the foetus, it cannot go to make bone and flesh for the mother. With some farmers, this want of size is a serious objection, because, if the cow goes to the shambles, she makes less meat. It is a question, however, whether two small carcasses are not worth as much as one large one; experience has proved that when made into beef the Jersey cow is second to none.

It must interest all to know how some of the best breeders who are making a specialty of the Jerseys manage and feed their stock. It is impossible, of course, that all should agree, or that the methods of all should be given. I therefore give notes of the practice of Messrs. Converse & Flagler, whose cows have been so amazingly productive: The heifers are allowed to calve at two years old. Feeding during seven months of summer is in this wise: Bulls loose in pens, fed on hay, a little meal bran and vegetables, with grass, green corn-fodder, etc. Yearling calves in pasture, well watched from stray bulls. Cows in short pasture, changed from one pasture to another frequently. In case of drouth or too short feed, feed on green corn-fodder night and morning in stalls. Cows separated into two parcels, keeping those together who agree best with each other. In winter, strive to give the greatest variety of feed, and at stated periods, uniformly. Prime English hay, some salt hay, steamed with bran; dried corn-stalks and fodder, cut and steamed with bran; beets and carrots cooked by steam.

Cows are carded in winter, and kept perfectly clean; allowed to run out a short time in all pleasant days of winter.

Calves are weaned the second or third day after birth, and brought up by hand on new and skimmed milk, mixed about half and half at first; later, skimmed milk is increased until they are four to six months old. Meantime they are taught to eat cooked vegetables with a little bran. Of other breeders, one says: "For winter feed, fifteen pounds of hay per day, eight

quarts of bran, and four quarts of carrots."—Another: "Assuming a cow is to calve in the spring, her daily portion of food for the three months of winter should equal twenty-five pounds of good hay, and six quarts of grain, corn and oats ground together, for instance. . . . After the cow is dried off, the meal should be reduced one-half, and in case of cows disposed to flesh up rapidly, hay alone, if the best English or upland is used, may be given, as there is great danger of fat cows becoming injured in calving, especially if not exercised daily."

There is here a considerable difference in methods even among the best. But it is undoubtedly true, that much care and good food do produce great results. Whether it will pay the ordinary farmer to cut and steam the food, is not absolutely proved; but some of the best of them do not doubt it, and therefore they practice it. And there can be no doubt that those who are raising fine stock to improve the breeds of the country, will find it for their interest to do this, as their animals must be more beautiful and more productive.

The demand for the Jerseys is on the increase in every quarter, and particularly among the breeders and dairymen of the West and Southwest; and why? Not only because the pure-bred cows sell at high prices, but because the mixture of one Jersey cow's milk with that of say eight ordinary cows, will perceptibly improve the butter of all; and also that the calves from the Jersey bull and ordinary cow, are improved as butter-makers. Great importance is attached by the most intelligent breeders now, to the bulls; it is imperative that they should be from great milkers, as it is found that they are likely to transmit and perhaps increase the quality of the mother. A good cow and a good bull will be likely to produce heifers whose virtues excel their parents, while bad cows and bulls will be likely to produce progeny with their own vices exaggerated.

The prices at which pure-bred animals sell, would seem to indicate that there is profit in raising them. Now and then, chance animals may be bought at low figures, but from the best breeders, heifer calves six months old will cost from \$125 to \$175; yearlings in calf from \$200 to \$300; while cows vary from \$200 to \$500 each. Bulls are cheaper. But much depends upon color, markings, and so on; and there is as much dandyism as to Jersey cows as in ladies' dresses.

The Jersey is a butter cow, and great care should be taken that this is constantly kept in mind. All else should be sacrificed to that.—No heifer which does not prove herself superior in this respect should be bred from, and no bull should be tolerated which has not inherited this one virtue from both his parents.

So far this stock is almost wholly to be found among capitalists or "gentlemen farmers," as they are called; men whose tastes lead them to give both time and money to foster a higher standard, or to produce and spread a better stock. These men are among our benefactors, and while they are sometimes slighted by the ignorant, the prejudiced or the envious—and even among farmers—they deserve the thanks and praise of all. At any rate, they enjoy a great, pure, and unalloyed satisfaction in seeing their cows grow and their calves suck; they know that what they do is good for themselves, and a benefit to all mankind; they know, too, that when their cows are happy the butter is better, and that they do eat.

Once more allow me to ask the attention of our good and beautiful women to this most interesting and productive occupation. It seems that there is a surplus of one hundred thousand women in the State of Massachusetts alone, and at a recent meeting in Boston, a cry went up for work and bread. They are starving for food, and dying for want of work. Here is an occupation which any woman can engage in, who has capacity for doing anything on her own

account. These Jersey cows are remarkably gentle; they can be handled and fed more easily than a child, and they will pay for their care. Even when the food is all bought at market prices, it will cost but about forty cents per day, and if a cow gives but twelve quarts per day, it will sell in almost all cities and large towns for ten cents or more per quart. There need, then, be no more outcry as to starvation wages, by any woman who will leave the seductions of the city, and devote herself to the care of but one cow. Many doubt whether these suffering, talking women really mean what they say; but hunger is a serious matter. Still, if they persist in thronging the cities, in urging themselves where there is no room and they are not wanted, if they will not live in villages and on the land, they must starve and suffer. It is with them as with men. The land wants more than it has of both, the cities less, and no meetings, no speeches, no resolutions, no deafening cries, can furnish work or food where there is none. The economy of God is unsparring, and it seems foolish to fight it; women must go to the work if the work will not come to them, or they must suffer with hunger and die of despair; and they are false and delusive friends who preach another doctrine.

But women are sometimes weak as well as unwilling; and they are so easily influenced by the follies of fools, that it is a pleasure to be able to hold up examples that may encourage and sustain them in freeing themselves from the sufferings of cities, and the slavery of competition. We have before us the experience of Lady Pigott, an English farmer of note, who devotes herself to her business, and makes money by it. She is in earnest about it, and she carries forward her plans with a vigor which may well inspire her sisters with a desire to follow her lead. In recent papers I find a few notes which illustrate this. She says:

I know that some breeders have laughed at my making such a point of the milking properties of a cow; but I am certain that we shall eventually have to consider this as the next step in which we must improve our cattle. . . . That a propensity to milk well is traceable through a whole family, no one can doubt who has ever been at the trouble of noticing, even in one limited herd, what differences there are as to one tribe being good for the pail, the other just the reverse: and when we see farmers prefer the great, coarse, half-bred bull for their herds of dairy stock, rather than to give a trifle more for a smaller, but pure-bred beast, can we wonder at the scores of slow-going mongrels that frequent our fairs and markets! But to go a step further—do farmers, as a general rule, ask what sort of milkers the dam, the grand-dam, etc., were of the bull they are about to buy? Seldom, if ever. At the auction of the late Mr. Cloun's herd, last year, two miles distant, a friend of mine heard a farmer say, when a non-pedigreed cow was brought into the ring, "Ah, them's the sort; none o' your high-fashioned stock for me; I likes 'em with constitutions, and black noses, and crumpled-up horns;" and he actually bid for and got the ugly thing, though the pedigreed cow, just before sold, was a neat, compact little cow and a great milkster, and both went within a pound of each other! So much for the ordinary farmer's sagacity! But we have men of great intelligence and powers of appreciation, though certainly, in my humble judgment, not many of them are to be found in Suffolk.

In reference to paying extravagantly high prices for choice animals, her ladyship gives a bit of her own experience, as follows:

Victoria Regia is a marvellous breeder; 500 guineas were given for her dam, Victoria, in 1860, and when Ward brought home my new, unseen purchase, he gravely shook his head. "She's just a neat little cow, but—500 guineas and the journey—well, well! to be sure her ladyship knows best!" Ward evidently begrudged the money. Victoria bred V. Regia, V. Rubra and Prince Victor, and died of inflammation of the lungs a week after the latter's birth. V. Rubra also died; and the non-lovers of Shorthorns were delighted! How they twitted me with their remarks as to the "risk," "unprofitableness," and "absurdity" of giving such "wicked prices." Their condolences savored more of sarcasm than sympathy; but I went on my way. And I now affirm that Victoria was the cheapest purchase I ever made.

Lady Pigott has sold of the produce of this remarkable cow about \$14,000 worth of stock.

One of the many illustrations of the proverb, applicable to stock-breeding as well as to other matters, "the best is the cheapest."

Now, if the "glorious hundred thousand" of our little Massachusetts will but devote their energies to the care of but one cow each, they will add to their lean purses nigh three hundred and sixty-five dollars per year, and they will increase the wealth of the State by the modest sum of thirty-six millions, five hundred thousand dollars per annum! Will they do it?—[CHARLES WYLLYS ELLIOTT, in the *Galaxy*.]

The Apiary.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

BEE STINGS.

As a general thing, "beeists" never get stung—oh no! they occasionally get struck with the "helm" of a bee, when the little cusses get their dander "riz"—that's all. I have been "tinkering" with bees every day this summer and frequently get stung, which is very irritating to me, as my flesh swells dreadfully; and when a bee leaves its sting in my "noddle," it causes my head to ache for some time. I have been trying all the host of remedies that I have seen recommended as a cure for bee stings, and find none of them to be of any benefit in my case.—Last month I procured an ounce bottle of the tincture of Lobelia, which cost ten cents, to use for mosquito bites; and, as it relieved the pain caused by the bites of those poisonous insects, I thought it might do some good for bee stings, so I tried it and found it to be the best thing that I had ever used: it not only prevents my flesh from swelling, but relieves the pain too.

L. C. WAITE.

State Bee Keepers' Convention.

According to intimation and previous arrangement, a preliminary meeting of the friends of bee culture in this State, was held in the office of the State Board of Agriculture, on the 10th of Sept. The meeting was not very largely attended, but considerable interest was manifested in the measure.

Several letters were received from prominent bee keepers, and verbal assurances of support given.

It was deemed expedient to postpone final action till the evening of Wednesday, the 6th of October (the St. Louis fair week) during which time effort will be made to bring a goodly number of the lovers of the "Marvellous Insect" together.

Samples of Italian bees, new hives, honey-emptying machines, &c., are promised to be on hand on that occasion.

The Poultry Yard.

TREATMENT OF GAPES IN CHICKENS.—I have seen the worm extracted with a wire, and some survived, whilst many "succumbed" to the operation. A great deal depends upon the assistant who holds "the patient," and as much upon the adroitness of the operator. I have frequently adopted the following method with success, and it requires neither practiced fingers nor a very active brain: I sprinkle about an ordinary teaspoonful of quicklime on the boarded floor of a hen coop, and I shut the affected birds up, giving a ventilation at the top. I have frequently found all the sufferers convalescent in the morning, and in a few days they are merely a trifle

weaker than the rest. When I tell keepers of this method, some acquiesce, saying, "they knew it years ago," and immediately practice it, or they argue for some recipe which is solely recommended to them by its nastiness. Those who give it a fair trial, say it is the best remedy they have found yet.—*Ex.*

Horse Department.

CELEBRATED HORSES COMING TO OUR FAIR.—We met yesterday a gentleman well posted in sporting circles, who assured us that the following celebrated horses would be at our fair, to contend for the \$2,000 premium: Jim Rockey, Idol, W. K. Thomas, Billy Barr, Kirkwood, Rolla and Rosa Gold Dust, Angeline, Pilot Temple, Tackey, and the Western wonder, Trouble.—This horse was brought to this State from Kentucky when a two-year-old, but nothing further is known of his pedigree. A physician rode him for several years, who taught him to pace, and he was considered a fair saddle horse. He then changed hands, and, in an attempt to force his pacing, he struck a trot, and showed considerable speed. After about six weeks' training, he was entered as a trotter for a small purse at the Sturgeon fair, where he won easily, and trotted his mile over a half-mile track in the remarkable time of 2:26.—*Democrat*.

A NEW WAY FOR CATCHING HORSES.—The *Macon (Ga.) Telegraph* has the following: "We are informed that Mr. James Burns, living in East Macon, deliberately loaded his gun and shot his mare on Sunday last, because he could not catch her, in a large field in which she was grazing. He tried to catch the animal until his patience gave out, and seeing that he could not catch her, he determined to stop her, and did so most effectually." Somebody had better catch Mr. Burns.

CURE FOR GALLS, SORES, SCRATCHES, &c.—Mr. Colman: I have seen an inquiry made through your paper, for a medicine that will cure saddle galls on horses. I will give you an infallible remedy for galls and sores of all kinds on horses, including what is generally called scratches: 2 ounces extract of lead; 2 ounces spirits of wine; 1 ounce sal ammoniac; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce white vitriol; 4 ounces soft water; mix, dissolve, and wash three or four times a day. I. C. Johnson, Co., Kan.

Answers to Correspondents.

EXTERMINATING ROACHES.—Eds. Rural World: My house is badly infested by roaches and every remedy for exterminating them has proved futile. If you will give a remedy you will confer a great favor upon a

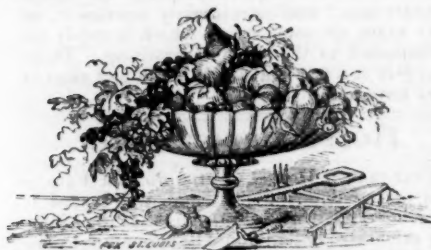
SUBSCRIBER.

REMARKS.—An effectual remedy is Paris green.—Scatter it where the roaches frequent, and they will leave in double-quick time. Should they take refuge elsewhere, give another application. One of our neighbors has tried this remedy (taking it from a former number of the "Rural World") with complete success—when other remedies had failed. Paris green is a rank poison, and should be used with great care.

N. J. COLMAN: Will you inform me how I can get rid of those pestiferous little vermin, called ground moles, that annoy me in my garden and nursery.

I want to declare a war of extermination on those under-ground workers. They appear to labor with an energy worthy of a better cause. We have no grasshoppers yet, this fall. Fruit abundant of all kinds, except peaches. I have one peach tree loaded with fine fruit, but it received a slight protection last winter; think I shall try it on a more extensive scale the coming season. J. C. Guilford, Mo.

ANSWER.—Spring traps, dead-falls, and poison, have all been discussed in this paper. A drawing of a trap we have used with satisfaction, was published at Page 35 of 1867.



HORTICULTURAL.

Sun-Scald; or Mechanical Injury.

The very important subject of "sun-scald" in our fruit trees, and especially noticeable in the pear and apple, is so very frequently brought to our notice in the shape of specimens, queries, communications, &c.—that we design to call attention to a few facts intimately related to it.

That there is such a diseased condition of the bark of fruit trees which, in many instances, is fatal to the tree, and is commonly called "sun-scald"—is confessed by all growers in our State and in many other places.

That this diseased condition can be induced by the action of the sun, has been demonstrated by actual experiment. That similar diseased conditions are induced by other agencies besides the sun, seems very apparent. To this fact we can trace some of the differences that appear and form the ground of a doubt as to its being, in any case at all, produced by the sun, being found frequently on the north as well as the south-west sides of the tree.

It is well known that the bark of the tree is much more susceptible of injury at certain seasons of the year than others—that but a slight tap on the bark will loosen it from the wood, and induce diseased action and manifestations.

Many years ago we noticed, and have had too many painful instances to record, of the effects of hail storms on the bark of trees. The extent of the injury will depend much upon the force of the storm, and the position or angle of the part struck. This we have verified so often that there remains no doubt on the subject: and last season, immediately after a severe storm, we selected some cases and marked them, so as to be able positively to identify the cause, and leave no doubt as to the origin of the marks on the trees. While in many instances trees were broken down, limbs broken off, large openings made in the bark—the number of bruises that will impede or destroy action, and produce the conditions we refer to, were immense; some only leaving a small bruised spot and some running over strips of bark several inches long.

PROLONGATION OF BLOOM.—Very lately we have seen an instance of dahlias being preserved from early frosts, which we consider worth notice. They were chiefly of the fancy varieties, and were growing in a bed upon the lawn of a flower garden. They had been pegged down whilst young, and kept so by repeated peggings, so that the highest plant did not exceed one and a half feet. The owner was desirous to prolong the bloom, and to do so, stuck in, all over the bed, some stout sticks, allowing them to stand up above the dahlias from six to nine inches. Every evening, when there was the least ap-

pearance of frost, the bed was covered over with garden mats, sewed together in two's and three's, removing them in the morning. By this slight protection they are yet in the greatest perfection, whilst all round the bed, such as were growing singly in the border and others in large masses, were all more or less injured and blackened with the frost. Such of our readers whose dahlias may have as yet escaped from frost, would be wise, if possible, to try the above method; and the principle might be extended to Geraniums, Heliotropes, &c., with the best effects. The first of October is a good season to mark in a book, kept for that purpose, the kinds of dahlias, the colors, heights, and other properties.—*Cottage Gardener.*

A Trip to Philadelphia, Penn.

COL. COLMAN: On my way to this city, I visited Cincinnati and Baltimore. I spent one day in each of these celebrated places, in looking around and sight seeing. Arriving at Cincinnati, my attention was first attracted by the great abundance of peaches seen everywhere—in the cars, on the streets and in the markets. I was rather astonished to see so marked a difference in the packing and handling of this fruit, when compared with our way of doing in the West. Think of great, clumsy, bushel boxes, into which the peaches seem to be tumbled any way at all, and compare this primitive way of handling fruit with our neat and light Western boxes, filled with well-arranged rows of beautiful peaches, and you have the difference, I think decidedly, in favor of the Western fruit grower. The average size of the fruit is also in favor of the West. You would pronounce an average of Cincinnati peaches, set in front of your store, as hard to sell, and second-rate in quality. I saw a fine lot of Concord grapes, bearing the name of your city, at several Italian fruit stands; these same grapes were conspicuously marked, California grapes.

A ride over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is truly a great treat to a lover of picturesque scenery. What a contrast to our Western plains and endless prairies! The scenery along Cheat river is grand and truly sublime; one cannot help gazing in wonder at the bold idea of running the iron horse over such a sublimely broken territory. Every mile of the road is a triumph of the noble art of engineering—and how well it is done all along from the Ohio to the Potomac!

Filled with the wildest sort of enthusiasm for the achievements of civil engineering, I arrived at Baltimore, and directed my course straight on for Druid Hill Park, said to be the Central Park of Baltimore. When under the stately portal of this public place of resort, my admiration for engineers and their achievements began to vanish. Here are beautiful terraces, with majestic forests and undulating lawns, almost Providentially preserved from the unkind hand of man, who strips the last trace of nature's work from miles around our large and growing cities. What a gem of beauty would the art of Landscape Gardening have made of this sacred spot! I paused often and again, in imagining what might have been made of so remarkably favorable a place! But, heartless, tasteless engineering, has been there, and made a truly engineering job of it. It is a driving and walking park, traversed in all di-

rections by prim and smoothly-dressed gravel roads. Could natural beauty be easily defaced, the engineer would surely have done so with a will. The park is beautiful; so everybody says—and so it is: made so by nature; slapped slightly in the face by man.

I have spent this pleasant Sunday afternoon in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia; have looked on the multitudes of Philadelphians, their wives and children, as they pour out on these beautiful grounds. If it can be said that the artistic execution of Baltimore Park has, in many respects, missed its mark—is a job of the instrument instead of one of an eye of taste—then it must be confessed, frankly and openly, that the design of Fairmount Park, as made up to this day, is an outright counterfeit on anything you call landscape gardening—too bad, indeed, to suppose even a responsible civil engineer to be its originator. The city of Philadelphia has purchased some 1,000 acres of beautiful grounds on both sides of the Schuylkill river, designing to make Fairmount Park the finest in the land. Its location is truly unsurpassable; a gem of beautiful scenery in itself. Let us hope that engineering and landscape gardening will be so united in its execution as to produce a work worthy of the manifold gifts of Nature on the ground, and of the sense of taste of the century in which we live. Four millions of dollars are said to be appropriated for the beginning of the work. What a blessing would it be, for this city, to have some of the St. Louis aldermen in their Council Chamber. Philadelphia wants some men to watch this four million park fund as closely as these notables do the seven thousand dollar appropriation pitifully made for Lafayette Park, in St. Louis. **ABROAD.**

August 22d.

Floral and Horticultural Thoughts.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: The homely way in which all subjects are treated in your valuable paper, has encouraged me to introduce to your notice, a few very plain remarks which have suggested themselves to my mind, and were much deepened while visiting the exhibition of the Floral and Horticultural Societies at the Skating Rink. The thoughts were: The great amount of pleasure to be derived from examining a collection of fruits, flowers and shrubs, which are correctly and distinctly labeled. I believe this would prove not only to be one of the best means of increasing that love and interest already existing in the hearts of the few towards the cultivation of such things; but, that it would first attract the attention, then excite an interest in others, who have never cared for such things, on account of never having had them presented to their minds in any interesting way. I know that many will say, "Ah, the growing of such things is all very well for those who have nothing else to attend to." But, depend upon it, if the busiest were once to become interested in these matters, they would soon find, after the business of the day was over, a greater amount of pleasure than had ever before been conceived of, on going home, and with the wife, in the cool of the evening, to watch the progress of some new flower, which had never bloomed with

them before; or, the ripening of some choice fruits, which had but recently been added to their collection. How soon would this give a brighter face to the merchant-gardener, as it would soon increase the number of customers. Gardeners, too, would soon be in greater demand. Then, again, how soon would such pleasure be longed for by others, who might visit a place where the plants were made thus interesting, by having the botanic name, the common name, and the country to which the plant belonged, affixed to each, distinctly written and correctly spelt. I wonder what employer would not be pleased with a gardener who strives to make the plants under his care thus interesting? Now, suppose that employer should not have cared much for such things aforesaid; yet, when he saw the extra amount of interest and pleasure exhibited by his friends when walking around, he would soon become interested in them himself; and, with pride, would invite all to see his place—and, instead of never caring to spend five cents for any new plant, he would be glad to be able to find out any new one that would add to the interest of the place. In this way the place would soon be enlarged and improved; the gardener's wages would be advanced, and greater pleasure and enjoyment afforded the employer. I must confess that a great deal of the complaints made by gardeners about their mean wages, might be (in many cases) remedied by themselves—just make themselves worth more.

Now, as an example of the interest which labeled plants would excite, we will follow a party through a plant house: They see, first, a plant with nice, green, shining leaves (no label)—well, many plants have shining leaves. They pass on, in no way interested; but, on going a few steps farther, they see another plant of the same sort, with a label on which is written:—*Cinnamomum verum*, or Cinnamon of Commerce—*E. Indies*. The first to see the label at once speaks out—"Here is the cinnamon tree!" another says, "Is that so?" Now, you will see, that, while in the first case the plant was passed by unnoticed; in the other case it is a plant of the greatest interest to all: and so, after seeing a quantity thus named, all go away interested and delighted, and what has been seen serves as a topic of conversation for the whole evening, and gives rise to many pleasant thoughts for years to come. "But," says the merchant-gardener, "We cannot grow such things with profit." That may be; but I think that a distinctly-written label, at all times adds to the beauty and interest of any plant; indeed I know of no one thing which gains the confidence of the public in a nurseryman more, than for it to feel sure that everything is labeled truly and distinctly.

There are other remarks which might be made which would prove equally advantageous to the growth of such pursuits; but I am afraid I have already been too lengthy. The fact is, I feel anxious that gardeners and gardening should take higher positions than they do at present. And I think this might soon be done if every gardener would do his best. J. GURNEY.

Tower Grove, 8th.

[Reported for Colman's Rural World.]
Fair of Jefferson Co., Mo., Hort. Soc'y.
VICTORIA, Sept. 11, 1869.

An exhibition of the above-named Society was held at this place to-day, and, considering the fact that it came so closely upon the other fairs at DeSoto and St. Louis (the latter, I presume, preventing our horticultural friends from the northern part of the Co. from participating with us—at least I will make this liberal supposition)—was a decided success. The large hall at Mitchell's Hotel was very tastefully decorated by the ladies, who took a great interest in making the exhibition attractive. Every inch of space was used which had been provided for the exhibition of the products of horticulture. The following premiums were awarded:

GRAPES.

- | | | |
|----|---|------------------|
| | Best display of grapes, Tom Walker. | |
| 2d | " " Virginia Seedling | H. S. Christian. |
| | " " Delaware, | " |
| 2d | " " Herbemont, | J. J. Squires. |
| 2d | " " Concord, | H. S. Christian. |
| 2d | " " " " | J. J. Squires. |
| | " " Any other kind (Tona), E. H. Smith. | H. S. Christian. |

APPLES.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|----------------|
| | Best display, | J. G. Rapp. |
| 2d | " " Fall apples, | E. H. Smith. |
| | " " " " | Tom Walker. |
| 2d | " " Winter apples, | B. Hiney. |
| 2d | " " " " | W. H. Walker. |
| | " " Six apples, | J. J. Squires. |
| | " " " " | John Foxton. |

PEARS.

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|----------------|
| | Best display, | J. J. Squires. |
| 2d | " " " " | Tom Walker. |
| | Best six, any variety, | B. Hiney. |

PEACHES.

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|-------------|
| | Best display, | S. Wright. |
| 2d | " " " " | B. Hiney. |
| | Best six, any variety, | Tom Walker. |

The committee also recommend a display by J. Barley.

FLOWERS.

- | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------------|
| | Best display, | Mrs. J. Ed. Walker. |
| 2d | " " " " | Mrs. Harris. |
| | Best bouquet, | Mrs. Allen. |
| 2d | " " " " | Mrs. Rapp. |

Premium offered by H. S. Christian for best Essay on Flowers by any young lady. Awarded to Miss Kate Mackay.

VEGETABLES.

- | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| | Best Beets, Mrs. Trofts. | 2d best, B. Hiney. |
| | Best Sweet Potatoes, B. Hiney. | 2d best, J. J. Squires. |
| | Best Irish " " | H. S. Christian. 2d best, J. G. Rapp. |
| | Best Tomatoes, J. J. Squires. | 2d best, Mrs. Bates. |
| | Best Onions, W. Buff. | |
| | Best Winter Squash, Mrs. Morse. | |
| | Best display canned fruit and vegetables, J. J. Squires. | |
| | Best Jelly, Mrs. Bates. | |

WINE.

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | Best bottle Norton's Virginia, | H. S. Christian. |
| | " " Clinton, | J. G. Rapp. |
| | " " Catawba, | Tom Walker. |
| | " " Concord, | H. S. Christian. |

The display of canned fruit and vegetables by J. J. Squires of DeSoto, was very fine, and consisted of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, berries, cherries, whortleberries, peach, pear, quince, currant, rhubarb, tomatoes, corn and catsup. Also, by the same, six varieties of grapes, nine of apples, eight of pears, a basket of tomatoes, and one of sweet potatoes.

J. G. Rapp displayed eight varieties apples, four of grapes, one of wine, Goodrich potatoes, beets, cucumbers, carrots, peppers, pumpkins, and a mammoth stalk of castor bean. Also, two bouquets by Mrs. Rapp.

Capt. W. Washburn, six varieties apples, three peaches and Bartlett pears.

H. S. Christian, eight varieties of grapes, Bartlett pears, four varieties seedling peach, winter squash, early York potatoes, celery, onions, beans, peas, three varieties okra, cucumbers, and Jerusalem artichoke.

E. H. Smith, six varieties of apples, quinces and Iona grapes.

W. H. Walker, nineteen varieties of apples.

J. Barley, one variety apple, one pear, eight seedling peach, beets and peppers.

Mrs. J. A. Graff, three jars peaches, two of cherries, one of blackberries and of catsup.

Capt. Jas. Allen, ten varieties apples, pumpkins and corn. Mrs. Allen, flowers.

B. Hiney, two varieties grapes, ten apples, nine peaches, two pears, squash, beets, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomato catsup, display of tomatoes in form of bouquet, egg plants and tomatoes.

John Foxton, two varieties of apples.

Mrs. Bideaux, Peachblow potatoes.

S. Wright, eight varieties peaches and twenty-four of apples.

Tom Walker, eight varieties grapes, eleven of apples, three of pears, one of plum, one of peach, Virginia Seedling and Catawba wine.

J. L. Thomas, Jonathan apple and Heath Cling peaches.

The exhibition of Flowers was fine, nearly every contributor to the exhibition bringing some. The day was enjoyed by all who participated.

A little side show was gotten up, and caused quite an excitement, by the awarding of a silver cup to handsomest baby present—the cup furnished by the enterprising merchant J. A. Graff of Victoria. In the evening the room was cleared, and all who desired—a goodly company—"tripped the light fantastic toe" until the hour of midnight reminded them that the Sabbath had arrived.

The St. Clair County Farmers and Fruit Growers' Association.

Held their fourth regular monthly meeting on Saturday, Sept. 4th, in the Court House, in Belleville, Col. Adolph Engelmann in the Chair. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting were dispensed with. The report of the Committee on the Condition of the Wheat Crop was read and approved. Mr. Wm. Mair, of Colman's "Rural World," was introduced and addressed the meeting. Subject: "The Social Condition of the Farmer is Under-rated by Society and Himself." The subject was handled in a masterly manner, remarking that the young men generally took other callings, such as doctors, lawyers, merchants, etc., and that, as a general thing, the largest proportion of them failed, and that those who followed farming, as a rule, succeeded. He also stated that he was sorry to see that no ladies attended our meetings, and that this should not be the case—that farmers should bring with them their wives and daughters—that then, only, our Association would be enlivened and rendered interesting. The address, as a whole, was highly interesting, intellectual and practical. On motion of Mr. E. W. West, the thanks of the Association were tendered Mr. Muir for his able and interesting address.

Mr. E. W. West then read a letter from Mr. Flagg, of Alton, in which he stated that he had forwarded to the Association valuable books on Agriculture and Horticulture. The books had been duly received, and were then distributed among the members.

Mr. E. W. West moved that the thanks of the Association be tendered Mr. Flagg for his kind favors, which motion was seconded and duly passed.

The President had a fine bouquet on exhibition.—There was also a fine display of fruits and vegetables. Mr. Fred. Exter exhibited three varieties of apples, as follows:

1st. Summer Snow; a good apple and good bearer; ripen in August; yellow, close texture, sub-acid; very good. 2d. Gravenstein; large red; ripen in Sep.; spare bearer; good table and cooking apple. 3d. Twenty-ounce or Cayuga Redstreak.

PEARS—1st: Bartlett, one of the best and most profitable. 2d: White Doyenne, with me only second quality.

PEACHES—1st: Ward's Late; hardy, good bearer, and worthy of cultivation. 2d: Columbia; second-rate peach and bearer. 3d: Lemon Cling; delicate peach, shy bearer.

MANGEL WURZEL—Large sample; leaves affected by potato bugs; good for stock. By Mr. David Milley.

POTATOES—No. 1: Early Rose; fine size; two pounds yielded two bushels. No. 2: Philbrick Early White, two weeks earlier than Early Rose; fine, mealy potato, but not so good as the Early Rose. No. 3: Worcester, yields bountifully, of medium size and good quality. No. 4: Excelsior, winter potato, good quality and yields abundantly.

BEANS—Wax Bean Pods, boil tender when ripe—said to be best quality of pod beans—worthy of cultivation.

OATS—Norway oats, very large and perfect, yielded nine pounds to one quart of seed; a superior quality; yielding forty-five bushels to the acre. Saxony oats yielded three pounds to one quart of seed. By Mr. Dominick Miller.

GERMAN PLUMS—Very fine sample—healthy. Also, one variety of apples, late strawberry, yearly bearer; fall apple, above medium, fine quality, sub-acid.

Col. J. L. D. Morrison exhibited five varieties of pears: Duchess d'Angouleme, Vicar of Winkfield, and other varieties.

Col. Adolph Engelmann exhibited grapes, viz: Wilder or Rogers No. 4, very choice variety, hardy and productive. Rogers No. 1 or Goethe, lighter than the Catawba; choice eating grape; promises to be better for wine than the Catawba. Rogers No. 19, hardy, healthy and productive, but not so early as the No. 4. Taylor Bullit, easy of propagation; one of

our best wine grapes; bunches rather imperfect; shy bearer. Creveling, a very promising bearer; does not rot; good table and wine grape; earlier than the Concord. Concord, very fine specimen; trained around stakes; extra fine bunches. Clinton, healthy; has not suffered from rot; subject to attacks of Gall Fly; of the opinion that the wine made of this variety is a strong wine.

Col. Adolph Engelmann exhibited two specimens of Catawba wine, of the vintage of 1867, a superior article; also of the vintage of 1868, very good.

Mr. S. B. Chandler exhibited a very excellent specimen of apple, pronounced Colvert, of large size; mealy, tender, sweet, delicious.

On motion of Mr. Terrell, it was resolved that the discussion at the next meeting be on the subject of Fencing.

AUGUSTUS CHENOT, Sec'y.

[Reported for Colman's Rural World.]

Meramec Horticultural Society.

BETHEL SCHOOL HOUSE, Sept. 2, 1869.

The regular meeting of the Society was held to-day. President Bell in the Chair.

A Committee was appointed to receive and arrange samples of the fruit of the township, and forward to the American Pomological Society—L. D. Votaw, Chairman.

The coming fair was discussed at length, and final arrangements made.

The Fruit Committee reported Early Melacaton, Late Crawford, Morris' White, Mixon Free, White October and McPherson Cling peaches, and two varieties unknown. Bartlett, Beurre D'Amanlis, and Grey Doyenne pears. Golden Russett, Rhode Island Greening, Westfield Seek No Farther, Baldwin, Maiden's Blush and Green Newtown Pippin, by L. D. Votaw.

By Geo. K. Steele: A fine, large seedling peach. By Mr. Forbey: Colvert, Cayuga Redstreak, Maiden's Blush apples, and Beurre D'Amanlis pear.

By Wm. Muir: Clyde Beauty, Colvert, St. Lawrence, Maiden's Blush, Spice Sweet and Gloria Mundi apples. White Doyenne and Golden Beurre of Bilboa pears.

By G. Pauls: Colvert, Snow, two seedlings and one unknown variety of apples.

Flower Committee reported a fine bouquet, by Miss Nellie Muir.

Vegetable Committee reported, by Josias Tippet, Sugar Beet, very fine; White Peachblow good.

By Geo. K. Steele: Early Goodrich, very good; White and Common Peachblows, good.

By D. B. Waleut: Tilden and Fig tomatoes, very fine; Yellow tomato, fair.

By John Letcher: Alton Nutmeg and Watermelons, both very good.

Several names were offered and accepted as Judges at the Fair, and Mr. Wm. Smizer appointed as Marshal for the day.

The President appointed the next meeting to be held at Eureka School House, on the first Thursday of October.

WM. MUIR, Sec.

CHARCOAL AND FLOWERS.—A horticulturist in England, says an exchange, purchased a rose-bush full of promising buds, but which blossomed into flowers of a faded hue. He covered the earth in the pot about half an inch thick with pulverized charcoal, and was surprised, some days afterward, to find the blooms of a fine, lively rose color. He repeated the experiment another season with the same result. He then tried the powdered charcoal upon petunias, and found that both the white and violet colored flowers were equally sensitive to its action. It always gave great vigor to the red or violet colors of the flowers, and white petunias became veined with red or violet tints; the violets become covered with irregular spots of a bluish or black tint. Many persons who admired them thought they were choice new varieties from the seed.—Yellow flowers appear to be insensible to the influences of charcoal.

We have repeatedly tried charcoal in pots and on flowers in the open ground, and can testify to the influence it exerts. We found that it not only deepened the hue of the flowers, but stimulated weak rose bushes into full bearing, and kept them vigorous, as the applications were repeated occasionally.

PUTTING UP APPLES FOR MARKET.—A correspondent in a recent number inquires as to the best mode for putting up apples for the market. Greene county, New York, produces large quantities of apples, and the best cultivators proceed about as follows:

In picking, one-half bushel baskets, with hooks to hang them to the rounds of the ladder, and ropes to let them down. Empty carefully into barrels; toward evening carry the full barrels carefully to the barn or building for their reception; pour carefully from the barrels into bins about thirty inches high. Let them remain until sweated; sort over and put various qualities by themselves into good barrels ready for market.

Wet weather is unfavorable for putting up apples, as they will be damp and not in good condition to be closely packed.

We have some economical farmers, who save six cents on each barrel in buying inferior ones, and lose fifty cents each in selling on account of the shabby appearance of the barrels. We have also some smart farmers, who put good apples in each end of the barrels and bad ones in the middle, but buyers are as smart as they, and it does not pay.—*Cultivator.*

Kansas Ahead, at the American Pomological Society.

"THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD."—The display made by Kansas at once brought the above to our mind. This unblushing young damsel has selected one of the most prominent positions in the hall, and has so bedecked and bespangled herself, and puts on so many airs, that she would be ridiculous were it not that she is so beautiful, (her fruits) and so well dressed by her maids (friend Kelsey, Capt. Anthony and others).—Seriously Kansas may well be proud of the display she is making here. Her fruit is arranged on a pyramidal table, wreathed and decorated with flowers and evergreens, and the whole surmounted by the bird of our country in all his majesty. Her fruits are all splendid specimens of their kinds, and show in an extreme degree, the brilliant colors peculiar to the West and North-west. The collection consists of about 200 varieties of apples, including all the valuable well known varieties, and several entirely new to Eastern pomologists, and are of great promise; 25 varieties of pears, the best orchard-grown fruit on exhibition; grapes, ten of the leading varieties—with a sprinkling of plums, crabs, &c.—*Western Rural.*

We heartily rejoice at the success of our "young sister." Having seen and eaten Kansas fruit, we have some idea of what she can do; but to go right into an old fruit region, and into a "National" Show and to carry home a *Grand Gold Medal*, is more than we expected—though the "GIRL OF THE PERIOD" is up to any thing, from a buffalo hunt on horseback, to the inflicting of a breakfast on the philosopher H. G., and seven to one at that. Is that a fulfillment of the prophecy: Seven women shall hang unto the skirts of one man, &c., &c.?

But Kansas can now afford to be gay! We wish her much joy.—*Eds.*

BITTER ROT IN APPLES.—Mr. Colman: I have seen, in the *Rural World*, an inquiry from some one wishing to find out what will take the bitter rot from apples. I will inform you what will remove it altogether. Take one quart of salt and mix it with two of ashes, and put it under the ground on the roots of the tree the first part of March. If this does not remove the bitter rot the first time you try it, renew it the next year.

J. P. B.

The first Annual fair of the South-West Missouri Stock and Agricultural Association, will be held on the Association Grounds, at Carthage, Mo., Oct. 26 to 28. E. P. SEARLE, Cor. Sec.

The Vineyard.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

GRAPE CULTURE.

Taking Advantage of the Seasons.

The causes of grape disorder are, excess of water, variation of temperature and lack of heat.

We have had all these the present season, and the result is what we see—a partial failure of the grape crop.

Last year there was no lack of water, take the season through; there was a long spell of warm, uniform weather, and it occurred at the time when it was most needed—towards, and at the ripening time, with exceptions. The result was, that a good crop was secured, with the exceptions noted.

What are we to gather from this that may be of practical benefit? Can we do anything towards preventing the surplus of water, or the occurrence of the changes of the temperature, or favor the increase of heat? If not, we are wholly thrown upon the season, and must share, in a measure, the fate of the native grape left to the elements and the soil where nature planted it.

Heat belongs to the sun to give. Still, we can do something here. We can select sites to increase the temperature—which is an advantage, especially in such a season as this; and we can, by our own selection, somewhat control the equality of the temperature. This, by elevated sites. The cool nights of autumn will be warmer, and the warm days cooler, in elevated places. In the valley the worst changes occur, making several degrees difference. This, repeated for weeks, has a considerable influence. It cannot well be ignored, especially in our more Northern latitudes. There may be other means; but this, we believe, is the principal.

If, added to elevation, there is also exposure to heat—a southern or eastern or (as we think best of all) a northern inclination—the two points of heat and uniformity of temperature will, in a measure, have been secured.

There remains but the one point of excess of water in the soil. This needs but a word—drainage. Not the ditching we are accustomed to; but thorough, deep, secure work. It must be deep as well as constant in its effect. Tile is the best, all things considered—and decidedly. Not less than four feet in depth; and not more than one and a half rods apart, should be the drains. If still closer and deeper work is made, all the better. This is shown by the drainage a cellar and its drain affords. If there is no counteracting water near, the finest of success will be the result. This we know; this may be seen in many places, particularly in cities and villages.

We thus secure a soil that will not hurt the vine. The roots will not mold, will not rot.—They will rot, they will mold in an excess of water long standing. Given a healthful root and vine, an increase of heat, a reduction of the change of temperature—and there is a great gain. The most is in the soil in the discharge of its suffocating, noxious water, and the substitution of healthy, richly-impregnated, warm rain water, and air. Here is a renovation, a complete change for the better. F. G.

"ON THE BRAIN."

MR. EDITOR: We sometimes hear the expression that men have this or that "on the brain." Now, I would not give a fig for the man who has any kind of business and has not got it "on the brain."

Several years ago men had "oil on the brain," and many went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and made fortunes, while some of course failed; but it was not because they did not have oil on the brain. Show me a man who has not got his business on the brain, and I will show you one who is making a poor show in his business.

Men that have grapes and other fruits on the brain, are clearing up the hills of Missouri, and putting out vineyards and orchards, and thus improving the country and supplying our towns and cities with fine fruit; and perchance diminishing many physicians' bills.

Mr. Geo. Husman had grape on the brain; he plants a vineyard; writes a book, and removes the mist that had hitherto kept many from going into the business. And here we will remark that his book, "Grapes and Wine," has given a greater impetus to grape culture in the West, than all the books ever published in the country. He makes grape culture as plain as A, B, C, while all others we ever read, left us in the fog. We would advise every man who is going to plant a vineyard, or but a half dozen vines, to read Husman's book, "Grapes and Wine."

A bee keeper in a late number of the *Rural World*, has made the business a success in a few months—because he had studied the business, and says he had wanted to handle bees ever since he was sixteen years old.

To sum up in a few words—stock-growers, bee-keepers, fruit-growers and wheat-growers, must have their business on the brain, if they would be successful.

A writer in a late number of the *Agricultural Report* says: "That eternal vigilance is the price of fruit." B. FRANK SMITH, *Pevely, Mo.*

GRAPE GROWING.

EDS. *RURAL WORLD*: Three years ago I planted 100 Concord grape vines; cultivated them well, on a clay loam soil, 6 feet by 8. I only plowed them twice this spring—but cut down the weeds. About half the vines bear grapes of a fine quality, large and sound, averaging 12 pounds to the vine—no rotten grapes. Although the ground is hilly and somewhat sloping, it has been too wet for six weeks to enter with horse or plow. The vines were thoroughly sun burnt in May and June.

I send this report because it is the first trial of the kind for many miles around here. Lots of good grape land can yet be bought here for \$5 an acre. M. C., *Saline Co., Mo., Sept. 2.*

WINE THAT WILL NOT INTOXICATE.—The juices of any sound, ripe fruit, may be canned, or put in jugs, and sealed up air-tight, while it is scalding hot, just as we put up canned fruit, and may be kept any length of time, if properly put up. A small bottle of such juice may be opened at any time, and mixed with water and sugar, making a pleasant drink; or, wine that

is not intoxicating. Or, better still, such juices are excellent to use over vegetables instead of vinegar; or with bread, when fruit is scarce; children would often prefer fruit juices, even without sugar, to molasses or milk. Much good fruit might be used in this way that is now left to rot, because it is too small to pick over. Any fruit worth gathering, if ripe and good, may be washed and pressed, or scalded, and the juice drained off; then the juice must be made boiling hot and put into jugs or bottles, and properly sealed.—*Franklin Register.*

Colman's Rural World.

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ASSOCIATE EDS.—WM. MUIR AND C. W. MURTFELDT.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

M. G. Kern, Francis Guiltz, Rockwell Thompson, A. Fendler, Carew Sanders, Mrs. E. Tupper, O. L. Barler, E. A. Richl, Mrs. M. T. Daviess.

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EDITOR'S TABLE.

BOOK NOTICES.

FIVE ACRES TOO MUCH: Harper & Bros., N. Y.

A copy of this most entertaining work has been kindly furnished us by the publishers. The entire work is original, pleasing and instructive. It takes notice of quite an extensive class of mistakes that are apt to be committed by beginners, into many of which they are led by the extravagant fancies of writers on those subjects.

The "Calculations" on chicken raising is an excellent hit.

We furnish an extract much to the point:

"My conclusion from this—and valuable it is to the cause of agriculture—was that our scientific men had not paid sufficient attention to weeds; that an anti-fertilizer was more important than a fertilizer. There is twice as much labor expended in rooting weeds out as in putting vegetables in. We have our phosphates and super-phosphates, our guano, marl, bone-dust, lime, and a dozen other species of manures, but not a single invention to prevent undesirable growth. The present necessity is a drug or acid, or some medicament that will kill all the weeds and the germs of weeds in the ground, but which will soon lose its power so that that the ground will perform its proper functions when seed is planted. Until this discovery is made, farming will be laborious, and I hope our learned men will devote their attention to it promptly. I shall only claim the honor of originating the idea, and leave the entire profits to the inventor."

FAMOUS LONDON MERCHANTS: A Book for Boys.

Harper & Bros. also send us this neatly gotten up and instructive little volume. It is truly a book for boys, and had we such a series of well-authenticated details of successful cultivators of the soil, as we have here of merchants, it would do much to entice "our boys" and perhaps "our girls," too, to remain contentedly on the farm.

ANNALS OF BEE CULTURE for 1869: A Bee Keeper's Year Book, by D. L. Adair, Hawesville, Ky.

We tender our thanks to the enterprising editor for a copy of the above. It contains a great amount of very valuable information to the Apian upon a variety of the most interesting points. As a book of reference, it will be found quite a treasure. It is neat in its style and convenient in size.

As will be seen in another part of our paper, W. H. Mann & Co., have reduced the price of Hedge Plants. Read their advertisement.

APPLE BUTTER.—In another column of this paper, will be found a short article on Apple Butter, to which we wish to direct special attention. There is, perhaps, no article of diet which is more wholesome, convenient, always ready, and always and universally relished, than apple butter. No family that has ever enjoyed the same through a winter, will do without it, if it can be helped. Our correspondent offers a liberal premium, and is as good as his word. Remember the condition.

ST. LOUIS FARMERS' CLUB.

SATURDAY, Sept. 25th, 1869.

The minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Murföldt offered a resolution declaring that it was indispensably necessary, in order to maintain the interest in the meetings that members should be prompt in attendance at the hour appointed. He said that several had been present and had gone away again because the business of the Club was not begun, and they were unwilling to wait.

Col. Colman proposed that the presiding officer should take the chair promptly at a quarter past ten o'clock, and call the order of business.

Mr. Porter thought the Club should be called to order at five minutes past ten.

Dr. Henderson said the only way was to make the meetings sufficiently interesting and attractive, and the members will be likely to be there promptly if the meeting is opened at the hour.

The resolution was withdrawn.

MONOPOLY OF THE CITY WEIGHERS.

Dr. Henderson said he wished something to be done to ascertain the rights of farmers in regard to the sale of their products in the city, particularly in regard to the weighing of hay. A neighbor of his had been arrested and taken to the calaboose a few days ago, because he had his load of hay weighed at the four-mile house on his way to the city. Such instances had been common. Often the teamsters were arrested and the teams left loose in the streets, causing much trouble and damage. The weighers and their scales in the country, were appointed and approved by the county authorities, and he wished to know if the city had the right to enforce the weighing of every such thing within the city limits.

Col. Fenn (late chief of police), being called upon, said that the farmers are really aggrieved by the city rules alluded to, and he thought there is no law to authorize the course that has been pursued. The policeman who arrests and imprisons such teamsters is liable for damage. When in office he had instructed his officers to tell teamsters to have their hay weighed in the city whenever their customers wished it, but if customers were satisfied with country weighing that was sufficient.

Dr. Clagett mentioned several instances in which the city ordinances trammel the traffic in produce.

Col. Colman was glad the subject had been brought up. He had known a scheme to be brought up before the Legislature by the city weighers to obtain a law to force the weighing of all country products in the city. It was a mere operation to benefit the city weighers at the expense of the country weighers. He thought it would be found that they have no right to compel products to be weighed in the city. It is due to ourselves and the farmers to have this matter investigated. He offered the following:

RESOLVED, That a committee of three be appointed to report at an early day by what authority drivers of loads of hay are arrested and imprisoned on account of having their hay weighed on country scales.

Dr. Henderson seconded the resolution. He said the city scales had been found to disagree greatly with each other, and were certainly no more accurate than the county scales. The plea had been made that drivers will sell hay off the load before they get to the market, but he thought that idea ridiculous, as the drivers were too lazy to take that trouble. He knew one instance where the buyer objected to the country weight, and the driver told him he could have it weighed by city scales if he would pay the fee. The offer was accepted, and the city scales made the weight forty pounds more than the county scales. Then the buyer wanted to take it at country weight. Dr. H. thought it was his privilege, if he brought hay to the city, to contract with buyers as he pleased.

The resolution was adopted, and the Chairman appointed the following committee: N. J. Colman, W. P. Fenn, Wm. Porter.

FALL PLOWING.

The subject for the day was then taken up.

Col. Colman said there are several reasons why plowing should be done in the fall, on lands that are adapted to the purpose. All clayey lands are benefited by fall plowing. If the land is very clayey, it is better to plow quite late in the fall, so that it will not be beaten down again by the fall rains. If there are weeds, they should be plowed under while they are green.—The value to the land of plowing under green crops, on account of the gases derived therefrom, is very great. Green weeds turned under may be almost as valuable as clover.

Another reason for fall plowing is that the harvest is over, farmers are not crowded with work, the teams are in good strength, and the ground generally in good condition for plowing. In the spring the ground is often too wet, and if clay land is plowed in that condition it will bake and not become fine during the whole season. It would be well if fall plowing could

be done early enough to get a crop of green rye to turn under in the spring.

The benefits of fall plowing are, on clay land, its exposure to the action of frost during the winter, which pulverizes it, and renders it more mellow and productive. It is benefitted by the rain and snows as well as the frost. We can plow more deeply in the fall than in spring. If the raw clay is turned up in the spring it will be sticky and inclined to bake. If he could not plow but once, would prefer fall plowing to spring plowing for a spring crop. If the ground is naked, do not plow till November.

Mr. Porter said there are two advantages in plowing early. First, the weeds should be plowed under while they are green; 2d, the seeds of weeds will germinate and be out of the way in the spring. As a reason for plowing late, the soil lies loosely, if it is plowed deeply, and each furrow makes a drain by which the water will pass off, and the ground will be ready to plow earlier in the spring.

Dr. Henderson said one object of fall plowing for spring crops was to save time in the spring. Last fall he plowed a piece of sod land for early potatoes. When he plowed it again in the spring he found that the stubble and unrotted sods clogged the plows, and he could scarcely get it in good order. He thought it better to plow stubble or sod early in the fall so that it would become rotten. He had found that land plowed late in the fall became very compact again by spring, but perhaps it was because it was not plowed deep enough. For manurial benefit there was no question about the value of fall plowing. He disagreed with Mr. Colman in regard to the ease of the work.

Dr. Claggett thought it dependent very much on the kind of crop we intend to plant, as to the gain of fall plowing. If for corn, he would harrow, and not plow again in the spring, and there is a gain. He had plowed land deeply in the fall, harrowed twice in the spring to lighten the surface, furrowed shallow for planting, afterwards plowed the corn deeply, and had succeeded better so than on land spring plowed. We want knowledge. It is not enough to discuss opinions.—We should have a committee of farmers to try experiments with different modes so as to get definite results. If it is known that we will have some definite results reported, members will come here with much greater interest to hear of them. He could not see why we should spend so much time in talking about this matter when we can get actual facts.

Mr. Murtfeldt moved that the subject be continued to next meeting, which was carried, and the Club adjourned.

ON EXHIBITION.

By Mr. Carew Sanders, of the firm of Colman & Sanders, a variety of fruit baskets and fancy baskets, recently brought by him from London, England. The berry baskets shown were of the most primitive character. Most of the others are very pretty.

By Mr. Chas. Connon, seven varieties of roses, several of them very fine.

Dr. Claggett brought in two varieties of weeds for name. One was the Hoary vervain, (*Verbena stricta*), a variety of wild verbena, which grows to the height of two feet, branching at the top, and blossoms quite pretty. Our florists might probably hybridize this with the trailing varieties of the cultivated verbena, and obtain an improvement.

The other weed was a variety of Thoroughwort (*Eupatorium serotinum*).

THE WEATHER

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 25TH.

The week was ushered in with a very remarkable rise in the temperature, high wind and threatening sky. On the 21st the rain came with continued clouds—22nd still cloudy, with indications of distant storms. The 23d was very clear and fine, the wind rising and the clouds disappearing. On the evening of the 24th the wind changed to N. W., with high wind and appearances of a heavy storm at a distance. On the 25th high wind and a rapidly falling temperature, with every appearance of frost. At night the thermometer reached 55°, and falling. Fires in order.

The mean of the week, 77.2°.

Maximum on the 19th, 86°.

Minimum on the 25th, 55°.

Range, 31°.

NOTE—On Sunday morning hoar frost seen the first time this season on planks. The thermometer at 42° on a porch.

ST. LOUIS GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE RURAL WORLD AND VALLEY FARMER, September 27th, 1869.

The equinox is past; the autumn tints appear in woods and glen, and the changes of heat and cold have been very great during the past week. Corn has ripened up very satisfactorily, and much of it is out of the way of frost, should we have one now.—But there are yet in store for us the glorious and beautiful days of the Indian Summer, by many esteemed the pleasantest and most enjoyable of all the days of the year. Brief they are and few, it's true, but they count twenty-four hours each as every other day, and we advise all not to mourn over their fewness, but to prepare to enjoy them when they appear.

The worst and highly excited of all gambling in the gold room of New York, and high and illegitimate speculations and "corners" in grain elsewhere, show their bad effects throughout the land, and all markets are very much deranged and unsettled.

The receipts of flour at this point have been in excess of demand and the warehouses of St. Louis are over-run thereby.

Spring wheat, especially such as is received from Iowa, is of poor quality and the market without interest and nominal. Comparing the prices of last week with this, there is a decline of 5 cents per bushel upon all grades of wheat below choice.

No. 1 corn, if of good color and clean, is in demand, while low grades are dull and nominal.

Barley seems to have suffered a great deal from bleaching, and most of the Iowa barley is of poor quality. Choice winter barley is about 50 cents a bushel higher than choice winter wheat. Are we to reason from this, that beer is in better demand than bread? We quote:

TOBACCO—The market is characterized by more activity, especially is bright leaf in demand. Inferior and common lugs \$6 50 @ 7 50; factory do \$7 50 @ \$8; planters' do \$8 @ 9 50; common leaf \$9 @ \$10; good dark do \$11 @ \$13; medium bright Missouri leaf \$15 @ \$30.

HEMP—Market dull and depressed; range wide. Undressed \$115 @ 175; dressed \$225 @ 240; hackled tow in brick demand \$133 @ 135.

FLOUR—xx \$5 25 @ 5 50; low choice \$6 25; family \$8.

RYE FLOUR—\$6 @ 6 25 for city.

CORN MEAL—Country \$4 25 @ 4 35; city \$4 70.

WHEAT—Spring: low grades poor, 75 @ 85c; winter: No. 3 \$1 @ 1 05; No. 2 \$1 08 @ 1 10; No. 1 \$1 10 @ 1 12; strictly choice, nominal, \$1 25.

CORN—The demand for No. 1 in excess of supply. Choice mixed 90 @ 92c; yellow 94 @ 96c; white 98c @ \$1 01.

BARLEY—Common to fair Iowa \$1 @ 1 05; prime do \$1 10 @ 1 15; choice Wisconsin \$1 55 @ 1 60; for Canada and Missouri winter strictly prime, \$1 60.

RYE—80 @ 85c; choice will bring 90c.

OATS—45 @ 51c, for choice white.

HAY—According to quality, from \$15 @ \$19 per ton.

SEEDS—Flax is in demand, range from \$1 65 @ \$2—the latter price for good, clean seed. Timothy, good and clean seed will bring \$3 75.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples: common 51 @ 6c; prime 7c; choice 8c. Peaches: mixed 7c; halves, good, 10c. BUTTER—Strictly choice yellow scarce, 34 @ 35c; medium and low grades for 20 @ 25c.

EGGS—Lower, with increased receipts; 21 @ 22c per dozen.

ONIONS—Per bbl. for choice \$2 60 @ 2 70; common per bushel, 60 @ 85c.

POTATOES—Millers per bbl., \$1 20 @ 1 25; Neshanocks \$1 30 @ 1 40.

BEANS—Navy, \$2 75 @ 3 75 for choice.

BROOM CORN—Per bale \$130 @ 145 for common; \$145 @ 200 for choice.

CHICKENS—Market overstocked; young \$2 @ 3 25.

HOPS—New Wisconsin 18c; New York 22c.

FEATHERS—80 @ 82c @ lb.

HIDES—Steady. We quote: Dry flint 22 @ 22½c; dry salt 18 @ 18½c; green 10½ @ 11c.

WOOL—Steady. We quote: Unwashed, fine and medium, 26 @ 28c to 30 @ 31c; coarse, 31 @ 33c; combing, 35 @ 40c. Fleece-washed, fine, 37 @ 39c; medium and coarse, 40 to 43c. Tub-washed, low to good, 48 to 50c; do and picked, 50 to 53c.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

The lamentations that there is a scarcity of good or prime beef cattle still continue. For this class of stock there is a firm and steady market, and we think the prices paid will warrant their being brought forward. First-class butchers' stock will bring \$5 50 @ \$5 60; second class, \$4 50 @ 5 50; lower grades at so much per head, all the way from \$15 @ \$60.

Hogs are on the advance. Choice fat and heavy will bring \$9 75 @ 10 25. Stock hogs, \$6 50 @ 7 50 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP have been in good supply. Extra choice bring \$4 50 @ 5; medium, \$2 50 @ 3. Common stock and lambs, \$1 @ 1 50 per head.



[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

SUMMER IS DEAD.

Sadly the tall grass droops its head,
And fall the withered leaves—
For beautiful summer is dead,
And the moaning wind, like a sad spirit, grieves.

Coldly the pure white moon-beams fall
O'er summer's grave in the forest glade;
The clouds are weaving a soft, grey pall,
The murmuring brooklet a dirge has said.

Swayeth the ripening grain no more,
Gracefully bending each golden head;
The joyous song of the reaper is o'er,
And the long bright days of summer have fled.

Hearts that were happy in summer's bright day,
Now bursting with anguish, sad memories bring;
For the loved ones have passed with summer away,
And come not back with the voice of spring.

Lowly the tall grass bends its head,
Weeping soft tears of dew
Over the silent bed
Where sleeps the good and true;

And spring time and harvest will come again,
And summer with beauty be crowned—
But the forms that walked in beauty forth,
Must sleep in the darksome ground,

Till comes that beautiful summer,
Where flowers will not bloom to fade,
Where friends we love are not changed by death;

Where the heart is not wrung with anguish,
Or the smooth brow furrowed with care—
But all our loved ones shall meet us,
To dwell forever there.

Hemetite, Sept. 18th.

Mrs. C. W.

YOUNG MEN PAPERS--NO. 4.

When a young man has determined that he is right, is satisfied that he has chosen a good business and one adapted to his taste and capacity, he has then only to go ahead. His motto should be onward. He should be determined on success. He should resolutely bend all his best powers to his work. It should become his pleasure, his meat and his drink. If he has any ambition it should be awakened, if not he should make some. He should be earnestly ambitious in his avocation. His business should be good, useful, right. This is the first thought. Then it should be agreeable to his taste and within his capacity. Then prosecuted as though the world's weal depended upon it. We do not believe in spiritless, aimless young men. Every one should have the soul of a Napoleon in him so far as to be invincibly determined on success in his business. An humble business may be nobly prosecuted. Whatever one determines to do, he should do with all his might. Perseverance wins the race and gains the battle. It was this that put up the pyramids, crossed the Alps, gained the American independence, discovered this continent, invented the telegraph, reduced science to system, and did all that has been done that is great and good. Do not change your business, do not give up for trifles. Be proficient, be thorough, be expeditious, be in it with all your mind and might. A man's business is his

world. In it he not only makes a living, but what is more, a character, a standing, a manhood, and often all by which he is known and by which he acts. To be a finished farmer, mechanic, merchant or professional man, is to be a man on a true and large scale, a man among men, who lives to a noble purpose, who grows by his living, whose business is better to him than any college. Business educates more men than schools; but it educates none but the earnest, the persevering, the high of soul. Take off your gloves and coats, young men, and go deliberately into business, and don't put them on again till you dig success out of your calling. Lay off all baby notions about hard work, and buckle into it like men that no obstacles can conquer. Act a manly part. To dread work is weak. To shun the heat of the battle is cowardly. Do not expect success in a day. If a life-time will bring it, count it worth all it cost you.—Some one has called ours "a nation in shirt-sleeves." Would it were so. We need no ruffle-shirt gentry. We want men of bone and muscle, mind and heart, who count all labor as nothing, if by it they can succeed in an honest, high-minded business. Let our young men determine to be the men we want, the men our nation needs, the men the world is waiting to honor.

Industrial Schools.

We welcome them to the work they have undertaken. They represent an idea which must be carried out in some way. But the highest results can always be reached by a division of labor. It will be long before any industrial school will be able to do for the scholar, what can be done for the college; or for the artisan, what can be done in the workshop. But these schools will educate thousands who would not otherwise be educated, and especially will they do much to destroy the antagonism which has seemed to exist between learning and manual labor. Industrial schools, then, are great blessings. The danger is that many will expect them to do work which they never can do, and that they will, therefore, be pronounced failures before their true place is understood. Many of them will probably fail at first in attempting to do too much. While the old colleges have been introducing Agriculture, Practical Chemistry, Mining, Engineering and kindred studies, in compliance with the popular demand for practical education, we find most of the industrial schools attempting to make such liberal provisions for college or scholastic studies proper, that in many cases, so far as the range of studies is concerned, it makes little difference whether a student enters an industrial school or a college. He can, by patching together the optional courses, make out about the same course of study in each. Perhaps there is no help for this, in the present transitional state of education in this country. But we are losing vastly, absolutely wasting our means, especially in our attempts in industrial education, while so many colleges are attempting to teach every thing without having the means of thoroughly teaching anything.—*Prest. Chadbourn in Putnam's Monthly.*

THE EFFECT.—An old man says: "I was once a prosperous farmer. I had a loving wife and two fine lads as ever the sun shone on. We had a comfortable home, and lived happily together. But we used to drink to make us work. Those two lads I have now laid in a drunkard's grave. My wife died broken-hearted, and now she lies by her two sons. I am seventy years of age. Had it not been for drink, I might now have been an independent farmer; but I used to drink to make me work, and mark it! it makes me work now. At seventy years of age I am obliged to work for my daily bread."

Origin of Tariff.

What is the meaning of the word *Tariff*? It has not the classical modulation of the Greek or Latin, nor the sturdy vigor and bluntness of the Anglo Saxon; but is a sibilant, uncouth sound, as though it were of barbarous origin. And so it is.

"If you turn," says Dean French, in his "Study of Words," "to a map of Spain, you will take note, at its southern point, and running into the Straits of Gibraltar, of a promontory which, from its position, is admirably adapted for commanding the entrance of the Mediterranean Sea, and watching the exit and entrance of all ships. A fortress stands on the promontory, called now, as it was also called in the times of the Moorish domination in Spain, 'Tarifa.' The name, indeed, is of Moorish origin. It was the custom of the Moors to watch from this point all merchant ships going into or coming out of the Mediterranean Sea; and, issuing from this stronghold, to levy duties according to a fixed scale on all merchandise passing out of the Straits, and this was called from the place where it was levied 'tarifa' or tariff, and this is the way we have acquired the word."

How pleasing to the philological student to find that this word "tariff" through all the mutations of time, since those grim old Moors perched in their rocky eyrie, from which they swooped down on the commerce of the world, has remained unchanged in its meaning and significance! Nations may change, governments be overturned and others founded on their ruins, but the disposition of man to prey upon the industry of his fellow-man changeth not.—*Western Monthly.*

BONE FLOUR.

Why not use bone flour as an article of diet? There can be no possible prejudice against it when manufactured expressly for culinary purposes, and not kept too long before using. We all eat more or less bone sawdust in the meat we get from the butcher without a thought of prejudice; and we need bones as well as muscles. I know the doctors raise considerable cry now-a-days about the phosphates being all sifted out of our fine flour and left in the shorts and bran.

In Europe, and even in the older settled portions of this country, where land has been long in pasture, the cattle fed there will chew old pieces of bone by the hour.

The scientific say that in such cases the bone material is fed out of the soil, and recommend sprinkling the food of such animals with bone flour, which is said to answer the purpose. So we see the article is digestible, even by vegetable-eating animals. How often we hear the expression "The sweetest meat lies nearest the bone."

I have tried some experiments. Nice bone flour sprinkled on beefsteak, sufficient to make a thin crust when fried, certainly improves the flavor. Also, in making biscuit in which saleratus was used, I mixed about three or four parts of bone flour to one part of the saleratus used, mixing the bone with the saleratus in hot water. The bone was well dissolved in the biscuit (if I may use such a phrase) giving it a brownish tinge and somewhat altering the flavor. Though I am not prepared to say that it was decidedly improved, yet the flavor was certainly not injured. I am, however, of opinion that I did not use enough bone by half at least.

I see no reason why, by proper experiment in cooking, bone flour could not be made a profitable and palatable article of diet.

Any one wishing to experiment can get the bone flour by sawing a nice fresh bone (beef bone preferably) in thin slices, with a fine-toothed saw, until sufficient sawdust is obtained for the purpose.—*M. W. G., in Scientific American.*

The mere lapse of years is not life. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith, alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence.

Romance in Washington.

A few nights since an army officer under the rank of captain, was standing in front of one of our city hotels, deeply meditating on something only known to himself, when he was addressed by a colored individual, who asked if that was Captain C. Upon the captain answering in the affirmative, he was informed by the gentleman of color, that there was a female wished to see him at the corner.

The brave captain had been struck somewhere in the region of the heart with an arrow from Cupid's bow; and he had fixed that very night to ask the question: "Will you have me?" But still he was ready for some romance if it came in his way. He accordingly followed the dark individual to the corner above, and there saw a lady deeply veiled, so that not a particle of her face could be seen.

When he came up she asked him to follow her, and led the way to a public square, where she informed him that if he would be willing to be blindfolded and led some little distance he would meet the lady he intended to propose to that night, and, furthermore, a minister would be in attendance, ready to pronounce them one and inseparable. Now the captain had fixed himself all up for the occasion, so there was no difficulty in his dress or looks, yet he did not like the blindfolding part; but he finally consented, and a dainty little handkerchief was placed over his eyes, sweetly scented and worked all over.

His fair pilot then took his arm and escorted him around corners, and finally stopped at a neat little house, rang a bell, and the next minute the captain was in the presence of a large company there assembled, he thought, to see the wedding. When the handkerchief was removed from his eyes he found himself the centre of observation. At one end of the room (which we will state here was a clergyman's house) was a minister all ready to do his part of the arrangement. In a few moments the door was opened, and in came the bride-elect, all dressed for the occasion, but with a heavy mask on, which she informed the captain would be removed as soon as he had promised to "love, honor, and keep her for better or worse."

They stood up, the captain all anxiety, and the minister commenced. The captain made his vows, and when the lady was about to do the same she removed her mask and said to the astonished and mortified groom, "John, I could not let you have another wife while I was living." The captain now looked down, and who should it be but his wife, who he thought was out West, and not dreaming that she was near; but she having heard of the attention he had been paying to the lady in question, had come on and arranged the plan which was carried out. In another moment in rushed a little curly-headed boy, crying, "Papa, papa." The captain, who had come so near doing something bad, finding he could not get out of the scrape, gave in and started away with his lawful wife and little one; but before doing so he asked to see the fair conductor who brought him to the house, and you can imagine his amazement when the lady stepped up, and he found it to be the very lady to whom he had intended to pop the question that night. The curtain dropped here, and the last we saw of the captain he was stepping into a carriage with his wife and child.

Moral.—Gentlemen, never try to marry a second time until you are certain your first wife is gone.—*Washington Union.*

When Joseph Sutcliff was near his last hour, he said, "I have been thinking of the difference between the death of Paul and Byron." Paul said, "The time of my departure is at hand, but there is laid up for me a crown." Byron said:

"My days are in the yellow leaf,
The flower, the fruit of life is gone;
The worm, the canker and the grief
Are mine alone."

Apple Butter—How to Make It—A Premium.

COL. COLMAN: During my three years' residence in St. Louis, I have seen no apple butter in our excellent markets. In Ohio, it is as much an article of trade in the markets, as potatoes, or any other indispensable article of food.

How It Should Be Made.—To make it profitably requires two barrels of cider, not to exceed twenty-four hours from the press—it must not be allowed to ferment. Four bushels of Schnitzen (Pennsylvania Dutch for peeled and quartered sweet apples); a 40-gallon brass or copper kettle, scoured as bright inside as a new pin, and greased with butter or nice, fresh lard. Now, over a constant and brisk fire, the two barrels of cider must be reduced, by boiling, to one, frequently skimming off the impurity which rises in foam. Then commence filling in apples, and at the same time stirring, which must not be omitted a moment until done, or your kettle will burn. The stirrer should be long enough to constantly rub the bottom of the kettle, and a handle bored into the top end—the handle may be eight or nine feet long.

When all the apples are boiled in, and reduced to a smooth jelly, remove the kettle from the fire, and dip out at once into one or two gallon stone jars or crocks, that have been used for nothing else, and your labor is done.

You now possess from twenty-two to twenty-five gallons of apple butter, worth, in Ohio markets, about sixty cents per gallon; and, if thus made, thousands of gallons could be sold in St. Louis markets at even a greater price.

I will pay a premium of \$5 for the best sample gallon, delivered at your store inside of thirty days, provided the party will supply me fifteen gallons more at a fair price, not to exceed \$1 per gallon. I will claim the privilege of taking only the one gallon, if the butter should fail to come up to a fair standard: yourself and associate editors to be the judges. A. S. P.

KIND-HEARTED.

"Fifty-five kind-hearted farmers turned out last week near Lansing, Iowa, and cut, bound and shocked sixteen acres of wheat for the widow Guilee, whose husband had recently been killed by the kick of a vicious horse."

"The milk of human kindness" is not all dried up. Thank God! We record, with sincere pleasure, this little fact from Lansing, Iowa.—But is the widow Guilee the only widow in the land? are there not widows in almost every hamlet, as deserving perhaps as the one named? Now we would like to record the same fact for other vicinities; not only in Iowa—but in Missouri and Illinois. Just precisely the same labor may not need to be performed, but is there not wood to chop and to haul, or corn to husk? Come now, reader, look around you! May be the husband is only very sick and not dead. Let me tell you that after such a day's work done in humanity's cause, and for the Master's sake, one rests well. Now is the time, before the cold and dreary days of winter have actually set in, and before there is suffering that can be helped. Are there not some young men among our readers, who prefer to take the ax and cut up the

widow's wood-pile, rather than to lounge at the store to tell or listen to some dirty jest and trifle away the precious time? We hope there are many such among the readers of the *Rural World*. Now John or Charley, this means you. If you can enlist a few others with you, all the better—and if your sisters or mothers would go down and get tea for the men (carrying the provisions of course), you could all have a good time and make the widow's heart glad and cause her to invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon you; and we assure you that is worth having. "A cup of cold water given in the name of a disciple" even, shall not lose its reward.

APPLES, if eaten at breakfast, with coarse bread and butter, without meat or flesh, remove constipation, correct acidities, and cool off febrile conditions more effectually than the most approved medicines. They prevent debility, strengthen digestion, correct the putrefactive tendencies of nitrogenous food, avert scurvy and strengthen the power of productive labor.

"There are tricks in all trades but ours," as the lawyer said to his client. An honest rustic went into the shop of a Quaker to buy a hat, for which six dollars was demanded. He offered five dollars. "As I live," said the Quaker, "I cannot afford to give it thee at the price." "As you live," exclaimed the countryman; "then live more moderately, and be hanged to you!" "Friend," said the Quaker, "thou shalt have the hat for nothing. I have sold hats for twenty years, and my trick was never found out till now."

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

A USEFUL HINT.—A subscriber writes as follows: A tin tube, made like a siphon, driven into the vent of a barrel of wine or cider, and the other end put into a vial of water, will prevent the air from entering the barrel, while the gas escapes through the water.—Make the barrel otherwise tight. When the cider or wine in the barrel is done working, the water in the bottle will cease bubbling.

CLEANING GROUND GLASS SHADES.—Let the greasy articles stand for some hours in water in which strong soda and soap have been mixed—then wash them.

A CROCHET HOOD.—You can make a comfortable hood with any scraps of heavy Berlin wool and a large crochet needle. Take a straight piece about a foot and a half wide and one foot long, and fold it in a triangular A shape, putting wadding in the sides, if desired.

BOILED BEANS.—Soak over-night white beans in water; then put them in a bag, and boil until done; hang them up to drain, and season to suit the taste.

STALE BREAD FRITTERS.—Cut stale bread in thick slices, and put it to soak for several hours in cold milk. Then fry it in lard—or butter the slices and fry them, and eat with sugar or molasses or a sweet sauce.

CHOW-CHOW.—1 bushel green tomatoes, 1 dozen onions, 1 dozen green peppers, 1 pint salt. Let it stand over-night. Drain off the brine, and cover with good vinegar. Let it cook one hour slowly, then pack in a jar. Take 2 pounds sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls cinnamon, some allspice, 1 tablespoonful each of cloves and pepper, 1 cup ground mustard, 1 pint of horseradish, and vinegar enough to mix them. Boil well, and then it is ready for use.

TO MAKE YEAST AT FIRST. without stock of any kind to start with—Take 1 tablespoonful of molasses, 1 tablespoonful of flour, and 1 tablespoonful of water—mix, and let it stand a day or two. Then use this with the hop water, flour and potatoe, dissolved as above, for Stock Yeast, and go on and make up the little cakes with flour and meal.

APPLE AND PASTE PUDDINGS IN BASIN.—Make 1 pound of paste, roll it a 1/4 inch thick; lay some in a bowl, fill it with apples cut into quarters; add 2 cloves, 2 ounces sugar, a little butter. Put another piece of paste on the top. All fruit puddings may be made in this way.

LITTLE BROWN HANDS.

They drive home the cows from the pasture,
Up through the long shady lane,
Where the quail whistles loud in the wheat-fields
That are yellow with ripening grain.
They find in the thick waving grasses,
Where the scarlet-lipped strawberry grows;
They gather the earliest snow-drops,
And the first crimson buds of the rose.

They toss the new hay in the meadow;
They gather the elder-bloom white;
They find where the dusky grapes purple
In the soft-tinted October light;
They know where the apples hang ripest,
And are sweeter than Italy's wines;
They know where the fruit hangs the thickest
On the long thorny blackberry vines.

They gather the delicate sea-weeds,
And build tiny castles of sand;
They pick up the beautiful sea-shells,
Fairy barks they have drifted to land;
They wave from the tall rocking tree tops,
Where the oriole's hammock-nest swings;
And at night time are folded in slumber
By a song that a fond mother sings.

Those who toil bravely are strongest;
The humble and poor become great;
And from these brown-handed children
Shall grow mighty rulers of State.
The pen of the author and statesman—
The noble and wise of the land—
The sword and the chisel and pallet
Shall be held in the little brown hand.

"You say you know a horse from a jackass when you see them?" asked a counsel of a rather dull-looking witness. "Oh, ye-as, just so," drawled out the intended victim, gazing intently at his legal tormentor, "I knows the difference, and I'd never take you for a horse."

FAIRS FOR 1869.

County Fairs.

MISSOURI.		
Vernon	Nevada	oct 5 to 7
Webster	Marshfield	oct 5 to 7
Gentry	Albany	oct 6 to 8
Ray	Richmond	oct 11 to 16
Peop. Ag. & Mec. Ass'n	Montgomery City	oct 11 to 16
Chariton	Salisbury	oct 19 to 23
Jasper		oct 26 to 28
ILLINOIS.		
Mercer	Aledo	oct 5 to 7
Boone	Bolvidere	oct 5 to 8
Woodford	Metamora	oct 5 to 8
Wayne	Fairfield	oct 6 to 8
Kankakee	Kankakee	oct 6 to 9
Kane	Goneva	oct 8 to 9
Macoupin	Carlinville	oct 12 to 15
Pike	Pittsfield	oct 12 to 15
Union fair ass'n	Centralia	oct 12 to 15
IOWA.		
Union	West Liberty	oct 7 to 8
Jackson	Maquoketa	oct 13 to 15
Lucas	Chariton	oct 13 to 15
Van Buren	Keosauqua	oct 14 to 15

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Thin hair is thick-
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Its occasional use will prevent the hair
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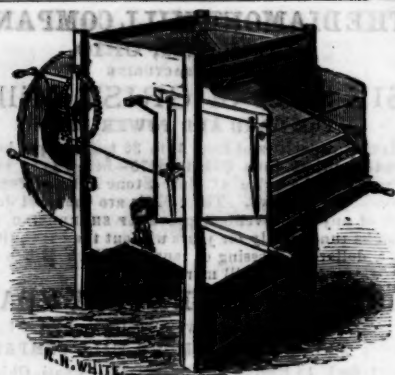
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